THE MEMPHIS DAILY AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Hampton & Co.) MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867. (Volume Nine—Number 152

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Abie, Dan & Co., rectifiers and dealers in foreign and domestic liquors, No. 9 Bradley block.

Beach, Cameron & Co., produce and commission merchants Charleston avenue, near M. & C. R. R. Depot.

Bradford & Buckingham, cotton factors and general commission merchants, No. 280 Front street, upstairs.

Bushy, P., manufacturer of gentlemen's boots and shoes No. 4 Main street.

Brown, Mrs., female doctress, No. 57 Monroe street.

Brown & Griffin, attorneys at law, over Tennessee National Bank, corner Jefferson and Main.

Brown, G. C. & Co., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 11 Jefferson street.

Brunson, S. B., general railroad and steamboat ticket agent, 6 Jefferson street.

Bourn & Co., James T., steamboat agents, 13 Jefferson street.

Beverly, Dillard & Co., cotton factors and tobacco agents, 34 Front street.

Cochrane Union Bank, 21 Madison street.

Commercial Hotel, D. Bryson, proprietor, corner Front and Jefferson street.

Cousins, Dr. A. G., medicine office in Bethel Block, corner of Court and Main streets.

Cox & Humphreys, produce and commission merchants No. 1 Howard Row.

Cruikshank, Dickson, flour merchant, 280 Front street.

Chamberlin & Co., C., job printers, blank book manufacturers and stationery, 197 Main street.

Dickson, John A., carpets, furniture, oil cloth, etc., etc. Irving Block.

Dickinson, J. W. & Bro., cotton factors, general commission and produce merchants, No. 282 Front street.

Enquirer & Sun, newspaper and periodical agents, 10 Jefferson street.

Eastland & Gilbert, wholesale and retail dealers in Queensware, China, glass, etc., 296 Main street.

Edmondson & Wynn, cotton factors and general commission merchants, 111-2 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

Exchange savings institution, 7 Madison street.

Elson Brothers, mammoth cheap dry goods store, 297 Main street.

Filbert, Winter & Walker, direct importers, Ayres' Building, 275 Second street.

Fulle, J. W. & Co., druggists, 313 Main street.

Flesig, Beckham & Chapman, groceries and family supplies, 346 Main street.

Farrington & Howell, grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 286 Front street.

Fitzgerald & Co., H., grocers, produce dealers and commission merchants, 274 Front street.

Ford & Co., J. O., manufacturers and dealers in saddles, harness, etc., 307½ Main street.

Gates, Ward & Co., cotton factors and general commission merchants, No. 264 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

Gates House, D. Cockrell, proprietor, Shelby, between Jayne and McCall street.

Goodbar & Gilliland, exclusive wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and hats, 226 Main street, up-stairs

Gay, Alley & McGee, commission and forwarding merchants, No. 28 Front street.

Glover, Dr. L. C., practices in the electic system; Virginia House, Adams street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Goodloe & Isbell, Stove dealers, 195 Main street.

Gospel, Leopold, music dealer, 295 Main street.

Greeley & Co., George M., grocers and cotton factors, 338 Main street.

Gumbinger, J., dealer in spectacles, 315½ Main street.

Hall, H. W. & R. N., attorneys at law, 61 Madison street Deloto Block.

Haynes, Stockton & Haynes, attorneys at law; office, corner East Court and second streets.

Hamlin & Co., P. L., wholesale druggists, southwest corner Main and Monroe streets.

Hormond, Larry, steamboat Agent, No. 14 Jefferson street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 12 Jefferson street.

Jones & Co., J. W. A., wholesale and retail grocers, cotton factors and general commission merchants, 89 Front st.

Johnson & Co., W. J., steamboat agents, Star Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.

Knight, Wm. B., dry goods, clothing, notions, etc., 195 Main street.

Keller, Dr. J. M., office Jefferson street, a valuable Electorial Machine. Residence at General Hospital.

Leopold, Dr. Del., eye and ear dispensary, Main street, over the Overton hotel.

Lawrence & Carter, general commission and forwarding merchants, 28 Front street.

Levy & Co., A. S., auctioneers, second street, between Union and Gayoso.

Lightner & Brother, agents, boot and shoemakers 261½ Second street.

Lane & Saunders, real estate agents, 238 Front street.

Leddy & Miller, Dealers in hats, caps, straw goods, etc., No. 51 Main street.

Lyle, Miller, general steamboat agents and forwarding merchants, 17 Madison street.

Lowenstein, B., staple and fancy dry goods, 242 Main street

Mardwell & Anderson, marble works, 35 Union street.

Moore, Whitfield & Harper, cotton factors, storage and general commission merchants, 267 Front street, Memphis

McKinney, Brown & Co., dealers in furniture, carpets oil cloth, 229 Main street, McKinney's old stand.

Memphis Insurance Co., 324 Madison street.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 3 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.

McRae & Walker, attorneys at law, Bethel Block.

McClure, J. H., architect and engineer, Stillman Block, corner Madison and Second streets.

Mountrat & Montgomery, real estate agents, 272 Second street.

Magelhen & Bro., Butter dealers, 241 Main street.

Moseley, J. B., coal dealer, 12 Union street.

Martin & Donegan, cotton factors, commission and forwarding merchants, 230 Front street.

Mudwell & Anderson, marble works, No. 35 Union street, between Second and Third.

Mackey & Co., George, wholesale grocers, cotton factors and general commission merchants, 275 Front street.

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailor No. 31 Madison street.

McCaffrey & Cornelius, general undertakers and embalmers of the dead, 317 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

Miles & Stoddard, auctioneers, 271 Main street.

Murray & Ridgely merchant tailors, 3 Madison street.

Menken Brothers, staple and fancy dry goods, 243 Main street.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad Office, corner Main and Second street, Gayoso House.

Mudwell & Anderson, manufacturers of furniture, dealers in carpets, oil cloths, etc., 303 Main street and 36 Monroe.

Moon & Co., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 278 Front street.

Neville & Rose, grocers and cotton factors, 176 Front street

Owen, Moore & West, Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agents, 36 Madison street, up-stairs.

Otis & Co., wholesale millinery supplies, 219 Second street.

Pettibone & Harbert, cotton and tobacco factors and general commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Plummer, Cheyney & Co., produce and commission merchants, 19 Main street.

Power & McGhee, merchant tailors, 233 Second street.

Postal, W. C., Superintendent Memphis and St. Louis Postal Cushman; foot of Jefferson; foot of Jefferson.

People's Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

People's Insurance Company, W. R. Greenlaw, President, 20 Madison street.

Pennebaker, H., General Auctioneer, Vincent Block, Second street.

Perkins, Livingston & Post, cotton gins, presses and general machinery, 241 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

Plummer, E. S., general storage, commission and cotton merchant, 261 Main street, Webster block.

Price & Terry, cotton factors, 15 Union street.

Patrick & Co., J. H., cotton factors, 284 Front street.

Planters' Insurance Company of Tennessee, 272 Front street.

Price & Yeatman, dealers in tobacco and flour, and general commission merchants, 201 Front street.

Price & Terry, cotton factors and commission merchants, 15 Union street.

Planters' Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Pope & Yeatman, general commission merchants, 284 Front street.

Pooley, Jas. & Co., watches, diamonds and fine jewelry, 305 Main street.

Robinson & Co., Wm. A., founders and machinists, opposite Gayoso House.

Rollin, Finney & Co., cotton factors, 15 Union street.

Rogers & Co., S. C., publishers of The Baptist and The Southern Farmer, 37 Arcade Building, Court's street.

Robinson, R. & Bradley, hardware merchants, 221 second street, Adams Block, Memphis, Tenn.

Reporter, Transcript & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Ayres Block, Second street.

Rohrer, Mitchell & Co., clothing and furnishing goods, 201 Main street.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Otis, agents; office, 42 Madison street.

Smith, W. R., undertaker, 10 Monroe street.

Smith, Owen, undertaker, 303 northeast corner Gayoso and Second streets.

Selden, Williams & Co., lumber dealers, 174 Madison street.

Savings Bank of Memphis 193 Main street.

Sargent, James, passenger agent, City Wharfboat, foot of Monroe street.

Steinhaul, Jacob, dealer in fine liquors, 220 Third street.

Smith, Thomas D., undertaker, 10 Monroe street.

Swab, James A., general insurance agent, 15 Union street, up stairs.

Shepherd, Watkins & Co., dry goods and commission merchants, 251 Main street.

Smith, R., architect and engineer, Irving Block, Second street, Court.

Speed & Foote, attorneys at law, No. 49 Madison street, Deloto Block.

Terry & Mitchell, wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and hats, 329 Main street, Eclipse Building.

Tuell & Co., J. C., merchant tailors, 18 Jefferson street.

Toof, A. C., Book and Job Printer, No. 13 West Court street.

Trezevant, J. T., & Sons real estate brokers, 39 Madison street.

Van Brocklin, H., auctioneer and commission merchant, 304 Madison street.

Vinson & Donohoe, steamboat agents, 224 Front street, up stairs.

Vaccaro, A. & Co., Liquor merchants, No. 324 Front street.

Worsham House, corner Main and Adams streets. C. H. Gallo ray, proprietor.

Walker Brothers & Co., dealers in dry goods, 179 Main street.

Webb, Mitchell & Co., Wholesale grocers and provision dealers, No. 13 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

Webb, S. H. & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 2230 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

White, Kerr & Rootes, cotton factors, general commission and forwarding merchants, 26 Main street.

Wood & Rose attorneys at law, 35 Second street.

Wheeler, R. R. & Bro., cotton factors and commission merchants, 26 Tayoso.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EMERSON ETHERIDGE

OF WEAKLEY COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. J. W. LEFTWICH.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

Hon. JOHN W. SMITH, of Shelby.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

Honorable DAN. ABLE,

Honorable W. W. COLEMAN.

FOR FLOATER.

GENERAL PHILLIP B. GLENN,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

MR. ETHERIDGE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Conservative candidate for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Huntingdon, Friday, June 28th.
Lexington, Saturday, June 29th.
Gallatin, Tuesday, July 2d.
Lebanon, Thursday, July 4th.
Murfreesboro, Friday, July 5th.
Shelbyville, Saturday, July 6th.
Fayetteville, Monday, July 8th.
Franklin, Wednesday, July 10th.
Columbia, Thursday, July 11th.
Pulaski, Friday, July 12th.

Barney Aaron, winner of the recent prize fight, has arrived in New York.

Dr. Ayer, the pill man, returns the largest income in Lowell.

The King of Prussia took a private box for Ristori's first appearance in Paris.

A lady at a New York ball recently wore eighty dollars' worth of curls on the back of her head.

A she Blondin, who calls herself Rosa Celeste, is going to walk across Niagara on a tight rope next month.

The St. Paul and Pacific railroad machine shops and car works were destroyed by fire Tuesday. Loss, $150,000; insurance about $30,000.

In the Supreme Court of New York, Wednesday, a decision was given compelling Edwin Forrest to pay alimony from the suit instituted many years ago.

The Hon. Edwin A. Keeble, of Murfreesboro, was married, on Tuesday last, in Nashville, to Miss Sallie D. Bell, daughter of Hon. John Bell.

A huge eel got the better of a young fisherman in Poughkeepsie, New York, the other day, dragging him, pole and boy, in the river, and drowning the latter.

Mrs. Blood has had her husband, one of the cheerful State constables who manage the morality of Massachusetts, arrested for adultery and bigamy.

The repaired Atlantic cable continues to work perfectly. It was found to have been absolutely crushed, notwithstanding its heavy iron armor, for the length of 120 feet.

A regiment of colored troops passed Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 20th instant, en route for the plains, possibly to make the acquaintance of the red skins of that region.

For nearly two weeks the Chicago papers have contained daily announcements like the following: "Our flour market is extremely dull at a further nominal decline of twenty-five cents per barrel."

At least one thousand crates of vegetables for New York were shipped from Savannah last week by a single steamer. A considerable quantity of cotton was excluded for want of room.

Under the recent bankrupt act of Congress, General L. S. Trowbridge has received the appointment of Register in Bankruptcy for the Second Congressional District of Tennessee.

Victor Hugo has addressed a powerful appeal to Juarez in behalf of Maximilian, asserting that the most suitable punishment of the foreign potentate would be that of living by the mercy of the Republic.

A fire in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Monday night, destroyed an entire block of buildings, including the *Nonpariel* office. Loss estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. Insurance not stated.

The truth of the report of the resignation of Admiral Tucker, of the Peruvian navy, formerly in the Confederate naval service, has been confirmed by subsequent advices from Callao.

In view of the importance of defeating the newly organized Radical party in Virginia, The Charlottesville *Chronicle* recommends a conference of all the Conservatives, to be held in Richmond on the 25th of July.

The jury in the case of Mr. Boag, of Charleston, who killed Mr. Boe, of Columbia, in a duel last week, rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner and his seconds were discharged.

The death of the last descendent of Zwinglius, the famous Swiss reformer, is chronicled in the Swiss papers. He died at Dittikon, at the age of sixty years, leaving behind many relics that had belonged to his illustrious ancestor.

The Treasury Department has received a telegram from the cashier of the National Bank at Vicksburg, saying that the report of the bank's failure is unfounded. It has had no trouble and is doing well. A similar report was started last year and proved equally false.

The grasshoppers in the vicinity of St. Joseph are numerous as the sands of the sea, and are sweeping everything before them. They will enter a garden or field in the evening, and in the morning have left it almost as bare as the streets. Folks are compelled to use shovels and wheelbarrows to get them out of their path.

Pope Pius is now in his seventy-sixth year, and in the twenty-second year of his pontificate. There is a curious superstition in Italy which predicts great evil of the Catholic Church whenever a pope shall sit in the chair of St. Peter for twenty-five years. No one has yet reached that term, although Pius VII came very near it.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, of Tuesday announces that the condition of Mr. Glass is still improving, and his physicians hope that within two weeks at most he will be able to come out. His wound, we are told, has healed on the first intention, a rather rare occurrence in surgery.

The Surratt trial progresses slowly. Strong efforts, says the Louisville *Courier*, are put forth to justify the murderous proceedings of the military machine that tried Mrs. Surratt and others. General Grant was examined yesterday, with a view to implicate Jacob Thompson, but the effort was a failure. General Grant had an interview with that gentleman at Vicksburg, in 1863, that was all.

M. T. Wilson, a mechanic, fell from the steeple of a new church in Indianapolis, Wednesday, a distance of a hundred feet, and was, it is thought, fatally injured.

In Clarendon, Calhoun county, Michigan, last week, a girl named Humston, fourteen years old, a farmer's daughter, gave birth to a child, the result of incestuous intercourse with her brother. A day or two after the girl died, after great suffering, caused, it is supposed, by poison administered by the brother, who had disappeared.

Said a member of the New York Constitutional Convention to William M. Evarts, the other day: "I suppose this is the ablest body of men ever assembled in the State of New York," "My dear sir," responded Evarts "there can scarcely be any doubt of it; for I have heard the same remark made by almost every member of the Convention." The conversation closed just at this point.

A suit has been commenced at Auburn, New York, for an injunction against the Merchants' Union Express Company, and for a receiver of its property. The suit is brought on the reckless squandering of the money of the company, its present insolvency, and the attempt on the part of a portion of the company to effect, for their own benefit, a secret and clandestine arrangement for winding up the company.

Speaking of Sheridan's letter, the *Times* says: "General Sheridan certainly pays very little attention to the forms of decorum in his relations to his superiors. His dispatch to General Grant on the subject of registration sails as near the edge of absolute insubordination as anything of the kind we have seen lately." The *Tribune* says: "General Sheridan writes a letter to General Grant, which has all the directness and sincerity of that great soldier's character."

The New York *Herald* has a telegraph which says General Longstreet had left New York for Jackson, Mississippi, where he will remain with his family and attend to his private affairs. He is said to have felt totally unprepared for the storm his letter created in the Southern press. He meditated no intention of allying himself with the Radical party, but simply expresses, with a soldier's ignorance of sophistry, the policy he thought best and most likely to secure an early reconstruction of the country.

D'Estournel, the English horse, as he was being saddled for the Paris race, seemed to have something the matter with his hock. It was subsequently stated that some scoundrel had thrown a stone at him on the ground, which wounded him so severely as to make him limp. This may have had something to do with his losing the race. He showed the bad temper which at the Derby prevented him from making a start. He kept a very good place till the decisive struggle near the post, and then when his jockey applied the whip he refused to answer it, turned sulky, and gave up the contest.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT TO COMMANDERS OF MILITARY DIVISIONS.

Who is, and Who is Not to Vote.

The Attorney General's Opinion to be Carried Out.

In an order issued from the War Department, Adjutant General's office, dated June 20, 1867, signed by order of the President, E. D. Townsend gives the following instructions to military commanders:

First—The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

Second—The board of registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the persons applying for registration than that prescribed by law, nor to administer any oath to any person touching the qualifications of the applicant or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

Third—As to Citizenship and Residence—The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of the county or parish included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period of ten days. The credit of the applicant may be applied for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has been extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person, the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

Fourth—An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath. An alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

Fifth—No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of his registration can take the oath; for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

Sixth—No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can take the oath. The actual participation in a rebellion or the actual commission of a felony does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by crime. No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone, nor is it known that any such law exists for either of these ten States, except, perhaps, Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

Seventh—As to the disfranchisement arising from having held office, followed by participation in rebellion—This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State Legislature nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterward engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify persons under these classes. First, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned. A person who has held an office and taken an oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not heretofore held office and taken that oath is not disqualified.

Eighth—Officers of the United States: As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time, prior to the rebellion, held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

Ninth—Military officers of any State prior to the rebellion are not subject to disqualification.

Tenth—Municipal officers, that is to say officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages, such as Mayors, Aldermen, Town Council, Police and other city or town officers are not subject to disqualification.

Eleventh—Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States or members of a State Legislature, are subject to a disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions, framing or amending the constitution of a State prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

Twelfth—All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification, including county officers. There are subject to disqualification, if they were required to take, as part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Thirteenth—Persons who exercised mere employments under the State authority are not disqualified, such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds.

Fourteenth—Two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting. First, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterwards participation in the rebellion. An act to fix upon a person the offense of engaging in the rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

Fifteenth—As the proposition is stated, mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relive the wants of the object of charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify; but organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify. Forced contributions to the rebel cause, even such direct contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authority, on the purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

Sixteenth—All those who, in legislative or other official positions, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel Convention, Congresses and Legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to disqualify. But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of peace and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions or sympathies would not disqualify; but where a person has by speech or writing induced others to engage in rebellion he must come under the disqualification.

Seventeenth—The Duties of the Board Appointed to Superintend the Elections.—The board having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the Board to receive his vote if then qualified by residence. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be able to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time in consequence of absence, sickness or other cause. The Board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the registration list, or as to the qualification of any person whose name is on the list.

Eighteenth—The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The Board will keep a record and poll book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

Nineteenth—The Board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, appointed July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

By order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

MR. DAVIS' BAIL.

English Indorsement of His Release.

From the London Times, June 11.]

Horace Greeley, who, it is said, has been censured by his party for advocating the release of Jefferson Davis and giving bail for his appearance, will be thought by the world to need no defense. His conduct is alike creditable to his humanity and his political judgment. He has taken the lead in showing generosity to a fallen opponent, and by so doing he has done more to restore the Union feeling in the South than any other man could have been done by a score of ultra Republican orations.

With the release of Mr. Jefferson Davis it may be said that the last scene of the great civil war in America has come to an end. It is a worthy close of a great contest, an act of moderation of which the people may be proud, and of which they are likely to receive the benefit in the subsidence of angry passions, and the restoration, or rather the creation, of a national feeling pervading the entire Union. We, looking at the contemporary history of America at a distance, can see how wise has been the resolution of the Government not to shed the blood of the leader of secession, or even to condemn him to any degrading punishment. Yet it is generally to the credit of the American people that they have been able to see with foreign eyes, and to feel with foreign hearts, to repress the vindictiveness which a long struggle produces, and to insist that great State prisoner exactly as disinterested bystanders would have him treated. * * Whatever may have been Mr. Johnson's errors of policy, he was, at least, right in resolving that nothing should be done in the case of Mr. Davis until the public excitement had cooled. In this he was steadily supported by Mr. Seward and the members of the Cabinet, which, under Mr. Lincoln, had contained within it such perseverance Mr. Davis' government. Against their skillful obstinacy the waves of popular tumult broke in vain. They assented to the principle of all that the ultra Republicans urged; they admitted that the Southern President was guilty; that he was a Jeroboam who had for a time succeeded in breaking up the Republic, and whom the Federal Government might justly call to account. Mr. Davis' trial was always to be tried so soon as the ordinary course of procedure should allow it; yet month after month went by, and he still remained an inmate of his fortress prison. Mr. Johnson and his advisers knew the people better than they knew themselves. At least a year ago it began to be plain that the current of popular indignation had been spent or turned. The worst charges against him, for instance, of having abetted the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and consented to the cruel treatment of the Federal prisoners, were tacitly abandoned, and people began to say that it was disgraceful to calumniate a fallen enemy. As the process of reconstruction has proceeded the hatred of the North has gradually died away, and now it is admitted by the most trustworthy observers of public opinion in the South that the release of the prisoner has given satisfaction to all but a small minority.

This consummation is what might have been expected among a generous and relenting people. It would be a perversion of law to punish the acts of the Southern people as treason; it would be equally contrary to justice to single out Jefferson Davis as the prime mover and representative of the South. Secession is now a thing of the past, and we may speak of it as impartially as if we had only read of it in the pages of Greek or Roman history. The character was not that of treason, inasmuch as, rightly or wrongly, neither the Southern people, nor many of the North, held that they owed allegiance to the Federal authority. Most politicians and nearly all lawyers did hold, up to 1860, that though the Constitution did not permit the withdrawal of any State from the Union, yet if one withdrew there were no means, even if there was a moral right, to prevent it. Such was the view of President Buchanan; such was the view of those who afterward fought most steadily against the Confederacy. The credit of having taken advantage of that turn of tide of national feeling which was produced by the attack on Fort Sumter, is due to President Lincoln, who, more than any other man, has been the saviour of the American Republic. His firm resolution, though no doubt something shaken by the ill fortune of war, was never broken down, and at last the exhaustion of the South gave his policy complete, though long delayed triumph. Yet the position acquired by the Southerners during this great war was far above that of unsuccessful traitors. They were recognized as belligerents by their own enemy as well as by foreign nations. Their generals were treated with; the prisoners made from them were disposed of according to the usages of war, and their chief armies retired from the campaign after military capitulations, such as would have been made between independent nations.

The Government first, and next the people of the United States, have perceived the weight of these considerations, and it may, perhaps, be reckoned a certain that no serious punishment may be inflicted on Mr. Davis. Probably he will not even be put on his trial. The best thing for the Union is that all vindictiveness should be allowed to die away, and that the Southerners should be encouraged to accept the Union, not only as a necessity, but as advantage. During the thirty years that preceded secession they were gradually losing all sentiment of community with the North. They despised and disliked "the Yankees;" they kept apart even in Northern cities from the opposite section, and associated among themselves almost as the English colony would in any continental city. They may still retain their old antipathy, but it will be no longer accompanied by their old self esteem. They now recognize the equal valor and superior strength of the North, and this is the first step to hearty co-operation. Unless some barrier be raised between the two sections, there is no reason why they should not become more firmly joined than before they separated. But for making hatred legalized, there would have been nothing like a cruel vengeance on a fallen foe.

ALABAMA ITEMS.

Up to Wednesday night 276 whites and 327 blacks were registered at Montgomery.

Colonel John S. Garvin has retired from the Independent *Monitor*, which is now edited by John S. Harris.

The merchants of Mobile are in favor of closing their stores during the summer months at five o'clock in the evening, in order to afford time to their clerks for recreation.

There are over twenty thousand acres of land in Alabama planted in sweet potatoes this year, and which will produce eight hundred thousand bushels.

The new board of aldermen, appointed in Mobile by military decree, failed to have a quorum on the afternoon of the 18th, which was the regular time for meeting. Only four of them were present.

Planters in Alabama have been feeding shelled corn to their mules. The animals swallow it without mastication, and die of indigestion in great numbers.

We learn from the Huntsville *Independent* that General B. M. Lowe, sr., died very suddenly at the residence of his son-in-law, Colonel Nick Davis, on Saturday morning, about four o'clock, of heart disease.

Another movement is being made in Mobile to reduce the price of drinks from twenty-five to fifteen cents. The Mobile *Register* hopes the impecuniosity of the times will cause it to be carried out successfully this time.

Dr. R. Miller, appointed by General Swayne a member of the Mobile Board of Aldermen, has resigned the position, being convinced by the opinion of the Attorney General that his appointment is illegal.

On the 9th instant, Captain Wm. H. Phelps, the State and County Tax Collector in Choctaw county, while returning from a collecting tour, on his way from Horton's tanyard to Pushmataha, was fired at by robbers, the ball grazing his head. His horse took fright and sprang violently, and his stirrup leather breaking he was thrown against a tree and stunned. It was some hours before he recovered his senses. He then found that he had been robbed of about $5000.

INSURANCE

Planter's Insurance Company.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 22.

T. F. KENYON, Esq., Assistant Secretary:

I have recently heard last some of the Agents of this Company, also the Agents for Fashion Insurance Company, of Louisville, Ky., and have connected my name with it. You will discontinue at once all agents of this Company who have not been duly appointed from the Insurance Company.

I know nothing prejudicial to that Company, but I am not now, nor have I at any time, had any interest in it.

Respectfully,

N. R. FORREST,
President Planter's Insurance Company.

jel2-1w

A CARD.

To my old Friends in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

HAVING accepted a permanent Agency for the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, I would respectfully ask the attention of my old friends to that Institution as a safe, certain and reliable medium through which they may secure their families against want in the event of death, or themselves from an impoverished old age in case of it not.

Mr. N. S. Otis is associated with me, and is hereby commended to public confidence. Office, No. 42 Madison street (rear room), Deloto Block, where we shall be happy to impart any needed information to those who call.

J. H. McMAHON.

THE ST. LOUIS

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Assets, April 1st, over.....$1,500,000.

D. A. JANUARY, President. JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice-Pres't.
WM. T. KELLEY, Secretary. WM. N. BENTON, Gen'l Ag't

DIRECTORS.

James H. Lucas,	H. Overstolz,	Sam'l Will,
Nich. Schaeffer,	Ray. Funkhouser,	William T. Carr,
Wm. H. Peck,	David Nagel,	Wm. D. Cook,
R. F. Hammekamp,	Julius Valle,	Isaac W. Mitchell,
Jas. H. Robinson,	D. A. January,	Jas. E. McDonald,
Wm. J. Lewis,	Jno. F. Thornton,	F. Rosier, Jr.
Rev. M. Bunyan,	Jacob Tamm,	Hon. John Hogan.

THIS COMPANY issues policies on lives on all the different plans and at as favorable rates as any other, while it has no restrictions in regard to residence or travel, and all its profits are divided annually among the insured. It is prompt in the payment of losses, having paid $6,000 in this city in the last eight months.

Office in Memphis, No. 42 Madison Street (Deloto Block).

MEDICAL EXAMINERS—J. L. WHITE, W. T. IRWIN.

McMAHON & OTIS,
General Agents, Memphis, Tenn.,
For West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, to whom all applications for Insurance or Agencies should be addressed.

J. McMAHON,
NEWTON S. OTIS.

mh31-3m

HERNANDO

INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 12 Jefferson Street.

THIS Company is now doing a general Insurance business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. It aims to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

H. LAIRD, President.

S. H. DUSCOMB, D.H. TOWNSEND, } DIRECTORS { S. R. WILLIAMSON, A. C. TREADWELL,

BEN MAY, Secretary.

jun21-1y

Franklin Insurance Company.

THE Creditors of the Franklin Insurance Company are requested to meet at the room of the Chamber of Commerce on

Wednesday, 26th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.,

For the purpose of Reorganizing the Bank, by the election of officers, etc. All the creditors are earnestly requested to attend.

T. L. BEARD,
Chairman Committee, etc.

jel12d

MEMPHIS INSURANCE CO

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET

J. J. MURPHY, President. P. M. CASH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY, E. M. APPERSON,
P. MYLER, J. G. JOHNSON,
G. S. G. & T. A. Nelson, Of G. Fulle & Co.
J. T. STRATTON, P. M. CASH,
Of Stratton, Goyer & Co.

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on the city and other accessible points in the section.

Remittances Promptly Attended to.

P. M. CASH, Secretary.

jy1tf

PEOPLES'

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office: No. 20 Madison Street,

IN DeSOTO BANK BUILDING,

CAPITAL STOCK, : : : $300,000,

ARE now prepared to take FIRE AND MARINE RISKS. Organized on the 26th of March, as follows:

DIRECTORS.

W. R. GREENLAW, JAMES ELDER,
WM. M. FARRINGTON. C. W. DOVER.
N. R. ROCHE. CHARLES JONES.
JOHN OVERTON, Jr.

OFFICERS.

W. R. GREENLAW, President.
JAMES ELDER, Vice-President.
S. P. READ, Secretary. apl3 1f

PLANTERS'

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF TENNESSEE.

CAPITAL : : : : : $200,000

OFFICE,

272 Front Street, between Court and Madison,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

N. B. FORREST, President. F. P. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.
W. H. DEDRICK, Secretary. T. F. KENYON, Assistant Secretary.

mch1-6m

SOMETHING RARE.

I HAVE determined to sell, and will sell at a bargain, my

BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD,

On the corner of Poplar and Rozewalk streets. The lot extends 270 feet on Poplar street and 312 on Rozewalk street, and is certainly one of the most desirable residences in or about Memphis. The grounds are in a high state of cultivation and have beautiful shrubbery in admirable condition.

This Fine and Desirable Property

Is well situated, and is in one of the very best neighborhoods of Memphis. It has every desirable shrubbery feature, yet is within a few minutes' walk distant from the business portions of the city.

The Elegant House

Contains eleven rooms and is alike substantial, convenient and finely finished. Apply to

JOHN P. MILLS,
on the P remises,
Or at MOODY & WIMBISH'S,
Bradley Block.

mch8tf

Notice.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against loaning or advancing money to A. M. D. H. ROSNER, as he has no authority from me to borrow money or draw checks upon me, having severed connection with our house in any capacity whatever.

J. SWITZERLETH & CO.
New York City.

jel1

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Attachment Suit.

Thomas Patterson vs. R. J. Webster.

THIS plaintiff, on affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to him, and is a non-resident of this State, and having obtained from J. D. Herbert, a Justice of the Peace for Lauderdale county, Tenn., an original attachment against the estate of the defendant, returnable before S. A. Thompson, Esq., on the 27th day of April, 1867, and the same having been by me executed, and the defendant, after due notice, failing to appear and plead to the plaintiff's declaration, the same will be proceeded with as by law provided.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Ripley, Lauderdale county, Tenn., at the Court House in said county, Tenn., on this the 15th day of April, 1867.

S. A. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace for Lauderdale county, Tenn.

m14-law3w

Public Parks.

Be it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

That, from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful to hold assemblages of any kind in Court or Market Squares, and all persons are instructed to arrest and prohibit large assemblies from congregating in them for any purpose.

Approved May 31, 1867.

W. O. LOFLAND, Mayor.

Attest—L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

Privilege Ordinance.

WANTS.

WANTED—Twelve good Cooks, Washers and Ironers for private families; two good waiters for city or country; 20 first class Cooks and Maids for Pastry Cook for a hotel. Good hostlers and porters, to work in or out of the city, or private coachman, and in fact all kinds of help, male or female, to work in any capacity, will be supplied on short notice by calling on

WILLIAM DARDIS,
jan29-2t General Intelligence Office, No. 3 Adams street.

WANTED—The owner of a New Trunk, with red lining in, which I picked up on Washington street last Sunday. Call at 316 Poplar street, describe property, how you came to lose it, and pay for this advertisement.

R. A. McGINNIS,
316 Poplar street.
jan15 1 w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The third story corner room, fronting on Main and Madison streets, (over the Commercial office.) It will be rented to a responsible tenant, provided he will PURCHASE the furniture, etc., of the room rented therewith. The room is very comfortably furnished, and the furniture can be purchased at a reasonable figure. Apply to FRANK P. DOUGHTY,
Room No. 3, over Commercial Bank.
jan29-2t

FOR RENT—A Dwelling House on Promenade street, new, clean and in good repair; good cisterns, yard, etc. The premises are in every way desirable. Apply to WICKERSHAM, Southeast corner of Third and Jefferson streets.
jan28-1w

FOR SALE—An elegant second hand OPEN BUGGY and HARNESS, at Woodruff's carriage warehouse, Main street. Price $125.
S. B. NEWELL.
jan28-1w

FOR RENT—Cottage House, with thirteen and one-eighth acres of ground, about two and a half miles from Main gate, on the New Raleigh road. The place has a good house, well cultivated, and will be rented very low, either for the balance of this year or for the balance of the present and following year. Apply either to Mrs. SUSAN BROWNLOW, on the premises, or to REECHER & REECHER,
jan28 1w Attorneys at Law.

FOR RENT—Residence, No. 360 Main street; five rooms for basement and servant's room. None but a good tenant need apply. Terms made known on the premises.
jan26-3t

FOR RENT—A nice RESIDENCE on Beal street, south side, third door west of Orleans street, within one square of the Beal street race. Rent low. Orders to be left until 1st of December. Apply at Allen House, corner Washington and Second streets; or to
ALLEN.
jan24-2t 316 Main street.

FOR RENT—Four nice Sleeping Rooms. Any one wanting a good and pleasant room can get one cheap by early application to
FRANK. SALE ALLEN & CO.,
jan16-tw No. 15 Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—If you want a neat COTTAGE with five rooms, a good cistern, situated in a neat and healthy locality, they can at Avery street, No. 22, without delay.
jan

FOR RENT—STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's new B block, corner of South Court and Main streets. Apply to the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. F. WALKER, Jr., in Rooms No. 1 and 2.
jan25tf

FOR RENT—The back ROOM on fourth floor of AVALANCHE building. Apply at AVALANCHE counting room.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—For rent, with board, a large, airy front room, in the house northwest corner Second and Washington streets, No. 191. Apply on the premises, up stairs, to Mrs. HAYES.
jan16

BOARDING—A pleasant ROOM, with board, for a gentleman and lady, at reasonable rates; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated at No. 324 Second street, between Gayoso and Beal streets. References exchanged.
jan17tf

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE—Three BRUNSWICK BILLIARD TABLES, in good order, all complete. Apply to MONARRAT & MONTGOMERY, 278 Second street, Arms' Block.

FOR SALE—A large, first-class, WATER-TANK, in good order. Apply at this office.
jan17-tf

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED—From the subscriber, living on Cow Island, seventeen miles below Memphis, one large BAY HORSE, hind feet, has had the fistula, has a Death cut or scar in front of the right arm, and weighs about 1,000 lbs left, on the 12th instant. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or to Williamson, Hill & Co., Memphis.
jan29-1w L. LOWRANCE.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED—On or about the 20th inst., from the premises of the undersigned on Mt. Pleasant road, one large SORREL MULE with white hind feet, branded on left shoulder with letter J, on left side of back, eyes sunk deep in his head. The above reward will be paid to any one who shall have delivered said mule to me, or left at Forrest's Stable, on Adams street.
jan29-3t FRED A. MYERS.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of HICKS & SMITH, at Memphis, Tenn., on the 1st day of February, A. D., 1867, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the undersigned has a deed of trust on the stable, stock and fixtures, to secure the amount of his claim; and the public are warned against trading for said stock, etc., as the same is now in his possession.
jan16 [Sealed] M. M. SMITH.

NOTICE—OFFICE HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN., JAN. 28, 1867.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, July 4, prox., time, between 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 p. m.
jan29-6d BEN MAY, Secretary.

NOTICE—An Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Hernando Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Memphis, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JULY next, at 10 o'clock p.m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year.
BEN MAY,
jan29d Secretary.

MOTH AND FRECKLES—The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face called Moth Patches and Freckles, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. U. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists in Memphis and elsewhere. Price $1 per bottle.
jan1-6m

NOTICE—To the Creditors of Michael Garrity—I will apply at the July term of the County Court of Shelby for letters of administration on the estate of Michael Garrity, deceased.
jan30-3t MARTIN GARRITY.

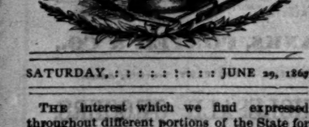
NOTICE—All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Marshall, deceased, will present the same, authenticated in due form, for settlement or payment; and those indebted to the estate will come forward and make payment.
CHARLES MEEHAN,
jan9-1awtw Admin'strator, etc.

NOTICE—At the May term of the County Court, I obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of SOCRATES MURPHY, deceased. All creditors of the Estate are notified to file their claims, properly certified, with me at my house, nine miles from the city, on the Holly Ford Road, and all indebted to the Estate are notified to come forward and settle immediately.
jan1awtw A. MADDEN.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SENATOR—We are authorized to announce Hon. JOHN W. SMITH as a candidate for re-election as Senator from Shelby and Fayette counties.
apr16

FOR CONGRESS—We are authorized to announce Hon. JNO. W. LEFTWICH as a candidate for re-election to Congress.
apr16-tf



SATURDAY, : : : : : : : : JUNE 29, 1867

THE interest which we find expressed throughout different portions of the State for the success of the Conservative ticket in the coming election, brings most forcibly before us the apparent apathy in our midst. On the mountains of East Tennessee, and in her valleys, the people are banding together in solid phalanx for the overthrow of tyranny and BROWNLOW usurpation. Our friends boldly assert, and we do not find Radical contradiction, that two-thirds of the votes of that section will go into the ballot box for ETHERIDGE. The news from the middle portion of our State brings us intelligence of enthusiastic public gatherings in almost every county; that every one of the friends of honest government is keenly alive to the work for the restoration of peace and prosperity. A correspondent writes that in the counties of Lincoln, Franklin, Bedford and Coffee, the Conservative majority will be forty-five hundred at least. This assurance comes from no over enthusiastic source, but from one who has had long experience in public life, and derives his conclusion from direct association with the people. From all quarters of the State we learn of the people as in firm belief of our triumph, and manfully at work for its accomplishment. Mr. ETHERIDGE's unmerciful grinding up and mashing of poor STOKES, as long as the creature remained beneath the sledgehammer of his debate, has been followed up so cruelly by others, wherever he has appeared since his "secession" from the memorable hundred dollar "compact," that we find him skulking his own appointments in his own district. A writer to one of the Nashville papers says of this occurrence, that in the mountain district, about ten days since, STOKES, who is a candidate for re-election to Congress, had appointments to speak at various places in his district, found at one place that he had opposition in the person of Captain FLEMMING, who belonged to STOKES' regiment during the war—a gentleman of high order of talent, courteous and brave—a man whom STOKES had shamefully mistreated while a soldier, so much so that he chastised the Colonel by putting some loyal lead about his short ribs, from a navy pistol. On learning that Captain FLEMMING was a candidate and was coming to his appointments to discuss the questions of the day with him, the Colonel abandoned his appointments and left his district, saying that FLEMMING would assassinate him. Wherever our speakers meet those of the Radicals, the effect for our cause is as great as the doughty STOKES retreat was disgraceful. Why then, cannot we exhibit an interest, here, in the cause of Conservatism, equal to that of our friends elsewhere? What more stake have they than we? How much more of the hundred millions for the indemnification of the fictitious losses by BROWNLOW's dirty, penniless minions, will the citizens of the rural districts have to pay than the property holders of Memphis and Shelby county? Upon the merchants of what location in the State will the two per cent. tax, for the collection of which, in our city, distress warrants, at the edict of BROWNLOW, are being issued and served daily, fall more heavily than on our own? The great burden of all these monstrous impositions, which are alone gotten up for the sustainance of the lawless power at the Capital, are weighing more disastrously upon the wealth of Memphis, than upon that of any other place in the Tennessee. And the fact is as patent to our people as that BROWNLOW and his satellites are corrupt and dishonest. Why, then, do we not rouse up and tell our friends and co-laborers elsewhere, that the pibrochs and slogans of our clans shall sound in the fight, side by side with theirs? That our claymores shall no longer rust in idleness, while theirs flash in the strife? We need means to send out our speakers, white and black, to counteract the falsehoods and machinations of the enemy. Bring them forward, as you are able, to our Finance Committee, and assist, by that course, to free your State from reckless rule, and your pockets from depletion by Radical taxation for the support of Radical worthlessness. Throw off your sluggishness and come to the aid of the efforts which are now but being made by the active, struggling few. Enroll yourselves in the ranks of the earnest workers, and the field will be won over the dead carcass of oppression. You shall yet see that—

"Bertram's might and Bertram's right,
Shall meet at last on Ellengowan's height."

THE specifications under the order of the President, relative to the powers and duties of the Military Governors, are very plain and simple, and wonderfully reduce those powers, by designating who are and who are not subject to disfranchisement. Fully carried out, it will disarm the thunder cloud, and conduct the liquid fire slumbering beneath its dusky folds, in utter harmlessness, to the termination of its mission.

No wonder that such "marvellous proper" men as PHIL. SHERIDAN and DAN. SICKLES are growing restive and uneasy. They find themselves constrained to act by and under authority of a superior, which does not harmonize with their preconceived ideas of lording it all alone, in their respective departments. SICKLES might be displaced without any very serious detriment to the public service. The people in his department would not weep unless Beast BUTLER should be again galvanized into a zeal to supersede him. Let him have the investigation he so impudently and unnecessarily covets, by all means. It is in such way, men large in their own estimation, but infinitesimally small in the opinion of others, contrive to keep their names before the public.

"How like a fawning publican he looks."

when he addresses WILSON, Chairman of the Committee, as "Chief!" Whence did he derive authority to call WILSON "Chief?" He is like any other committee man, neither rising above or sinking below any other, but simply Chairman, and no one knows that better than SICKLES, who is an old parliamentarian chairman, and yet, forsooth, SICKLES must dub him "chief!" The flunkyism is too ridiculous, too gross to excite more than a smile of contempt and derision. Besides this, SICKLES, who was a long time in Congress, but was a well posted and able member—knows full well that he violates the rules governing the intercourse between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government by communicating directly to a Committee of the Senate. His proper course was to have addressed the Secretary of War, his letter to be communicated by him to the President, and by that high functionary to the Senate, if called for by it, or without such call, if he deemed expedient. If we mistake not he violates also an express army regulation by so doing. It was at all events an act of insubordination to the President, intended to carry with it the effect of a personal indignity. Then SICKLES, whose career has been none of the most level and praiseworthy, wanted the pleasures of excursions, in some vessel, solely subject to his command. The vicinity of Charleston is well adapted to short runs, "merely for the fun of the thing," when there should not be business of a more urgent character. Yachting is an agreeable sort of pastime, to young gentlemen who sported among the fast ones of New York—not that DAN. is very young, or very much of a gentleman. This accounts for his complaint to WILSON against the Navy Department, for not putting under his orders a steam vessel of war, to aid, as he pretends, in carrying out registration; but really to convey his royal person and suite on Charleston harbor excursions, during the prevailing warm season. Finding himself checked, and anxious to move in a field less confined and restricted, he loudly demands an inquiry into his conduct, in which he will probably be gratified; not that it will result in the slightest benefit to the public service.

Then PHIL. SHERIDAN, who has grown too large for his boots, until he may fairly challenge them to a measurement, has, with tne most consummate impudence and impertinence, deferred the execution of the order of his superior officer until it shall be repeated. He evidently should be placed on the retired list; most of all, removed from a command for which he has shown himself totally inadequate and unsuited. The officer who so far forgets his station as to be guilty of insubordination, because an order does not chime with the policy on which he may have determined, is entirely unfit to command men, and more especially in a semi-civil capacity. The arrogance of the little monster is said to be boundless, like COWPER's "contiguity of shade." He should be promptly informed that the Republic can turn its wheels on their axles, without the application of his shoulder straps. We do not know that a worse selection could have been made for their several departments than DAN. SICKLES and PHIL. SHERIDAN—the latter especially, destitute of every civic accomplishment, and both of them slaves to their own selfish purposes—their ambitious ends—their regardlessness of everything and everybody that does not contribute, in their opinion, to their advancement. *Par nobile fratrum*—let them "slide" down the steep of notoriety, "with all their blushing honors thick upon them."

MR. HORACE MAYNARD addressed about three hundred of a mixed audience at the Greenlaw Opera House last evening. It was of the general order of Radical speeches, with the usual quantity of MAYNARDISMS peculiar to the orator himself. Besides this, it contained the necessary compound of the *allegatio falsi* and *suppresio veri*, for which he is so much distinguished. He did not tell the people that at one time BROWNLOW, whom he now so lavishly applauds, regarded him as too mean to support for Congress, though he was the Whig candidate, and that he voted for and aided in electing Mr. CHURCHWELL, the Democratic candidate. He did not tell how BROWNLOW said he was so mean that he put up his entire winter's pork in a single nail keg. He did not tell that BROWNLOW charged him with being too mean to provide fuel to keep his colored servant girl warm in the dead of winter, and how he would stand her on his cellar door in the sun to thaw her. He is the fit eulogist of the man who visited upon him these personal indignities; who, though belonging to the same party, aided in defeating his earlier aspirations for Congress, and who published him high and low as the meanest man in Tennessee. The man who is regarded by BROWNLOW as the meanest man in Tennessee, is the proper advocate of BROWNLOW in the present canvass, to perpetuate his dirty power and prolong his low despotism.

IN the sixteenth specification, under the President's late order to the Military Commanders in the South, is the following, to which we call special attention:

Disloyal sentiments, opinions or sympathies would not disqualify; but where a person has by speech or writing incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

How would this apply to BILL STOKES, and others we might name? Even BROWNLOW himself would not be exempt. JOHN A. LOGAN, who has been blown into importance as one of the Radical leaders in Congress—the *floater* of the State of Illinois, certainly rendered himself obnoxious to the disqualification. Through his influence, speeches and urgent advice several companies of young men of Southern Illinois were induced to enter the Confederate service. There are many—far too many for their own reputation—who, blatant now for Radicalism, were as loud then in their huzzas for the Confederate flag.

There were in New York, Wednesday, rumors of several failures in Liverpool.

The *North Mississippian* says Lee county will be ten to one against a Convention.

It is rumored that James Gordon Bennett recently joined the Catholic church.

The famous stallion George M. Patchen has been sold for $17,000.

There was one death from cholera in Louisville on Tuesday night.

Cincinnati don't pay her whisky tax by eight million dollars.

Collector Kellogg, of New Orleans, telegraphs that the report of yellow fever prevailing there is untrue.

Hon. H. E. Peck, Minister Resident of the United States in Hayti, died at Port au Prince, of fever, June 9th.

The army worm is ravaging the orchards in Niagara county, New York, and in places the whole population is engaged in fighting the pestiferous nuisance.

Up to Tuesday night there had been 2,063 negroes and 1,280 whites registered in Richmond, Virginia. In the county, 383 negroes and 95 whites were registered.

Charles Mason, of Des Moines, was nominated for Governor by the Iowa Democracy, Wednesday. John Rhinehart is the candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Patrick Mevan, sixty years old, went on the roof of a five story house in Nashville, on Sunday night, slipped, and fell to the ground. Instant death was, of course, the consequence.

Mr. Bontwell, of Massachusetts, it is reported, will urge the impeachment of the President at the July session, and a special meeting of the Senate to try him in October.

The sherry wine merchants at Cadiz have told our Consul that "the stuff sent to the United States was not sherry at all, but slops used to wash out the tubs and for other dirty work about the stills."

The fireworks manufactory of Joseph L. Bond, in Baltimore, exploded Wednesday. The entire building was demolished. The proprietor was seriously injured, and his life was despaired of. A workman named Humphrey was seriously hurt, but will recover.

All the locomotives taken from the Louisville and Nashville railroad by military authorities, during the war, have been recovered, the last one arriving at Nashville on Sunday. It was taken by the Confederate Government at the time of the evacuation of Nashville, in the spring of 1862, and had been sold by the Confederates to the Charlotte and North Carolina railroad.

Edward T. Disney, homeward bound from California to Le Claire, Iowa, had arrived within a few miles of his home, when he learned of his mother's death, which had occurred some months ago. In a fit of dejection produced by this intelligence, he shot himself through the head, on Sunday morning, and died in a few hours.

The widow of Colonel W. H. Moore, who fell at Corinth, has received from Colonel W. H. Chamberlain, of the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, her husband's watch, which, after he was wounded he entrusted to Colonel Chamberlain. The latter deposited it with a surgeon, from whom he was afterwards separated, and has only now succeeded in recovering it.

The family of Mr. Andrew Allen, in the neighborhood of Kosauth, has suffered a remarkable mortality, having lost four members within a few weeks, beginning with one who died from the consequences of a wound received during the war. Just after the death of the third, another was prostrated, but is convalescent, though the fourth sickened and died in the interim.

MR. SEWARD'S BOSTON SPEECH.

He Proposes to Absorb the American Continent and Control the World.

A Restored Union the Means.

At Boston, Tuesday, as soon as the President had retired, loud calls were made for Mr. Seward, and after a brief delay the Secretary of State appeared at the window. He was received with great applause, mingled with a few hisses, and as soon as order was restored, spoke as follows:

CITIZENS OF BOSTON AND PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS: [Cries of "Louder."] You have asked me to speak louder. Excuse me for saying that for two years past I have had an impediment in my speech. I cannot speak louder, and if you are not content with what can be said with a jaw honestly broken, I must ask you to call some other speaker in my place. But with such poor speeches as I can utter, I come before you with pleasure to acknowledge the gratification of pride, of patriotism, and of ambition that I have experienced to-day in many expressions and marks of kindness which have met me on all sides as I came through the State of Massachusetts. It is a pleasant thing to see that after the convulsions of a civil war and after the almost equally terrible convulsion of a returning peace, that there is so much charity expended by the people of Massachusetts to a man who has had upon him responsibilities from which, if he had been able to foresee them, his every thought would have dictated that he should seek to escape from them. (Three cheers for General Sheridan were given at this point.) I am here with the President of the United States in Massachusetts. I must be allowed to express to you the satisfaction which I enjoy in the cordial reception which you have extended to him. I was with him a fortnight ago, in his native State of North Carolina. [Cries of "three cheers for North Carolina."] You may well give three cheers for North Carolina. She was the first State to put forth a declaration of independence in the present revolution against Great Britain. She was the State of the eleven who seceded, who went last, most reluctantly, out of the Union. You may well give three cheers for North Carolina. She was the first of the eleven who seceded to come back again to the family fireside of the Union, and to-day nothing is wanting for her to resume her ancient, honorable and most patriotic position in the family of the Republic, but the consent of the people of Massachusetts. Now I know that all that is coming about—is coming about very soon. I have seen the earth and the skies full of the elements of fertility, of health and vigor; and I saw in North Carolina the cotton spring up which is to supply next year the mills of Massachusetts. I have seen in New York the wheat growing that is to supply the West Indies and the Southern States. I know that nature designs that this whole continent, not merely these thirty-six States, but this whole continent should be, sooner or later, within the mingle circle of the American Union. [Loud Cheers.] The people in North Carolina and Georgia may try to get out as much as they please, and you here in Massachusetts may try to keep them out as much as you please, God and nature have decided against both and you are to live together as brothers in unity and harmony. Now, I told you that I was peculiarly gratified with the reception that you gave the President of the United States to-day. Now let us say one word for your serious reflection on that subject. Almighty God has revealed to men or allowed them to conceive of no safe or permanent government in which there shall not be one executive head. That head must exist in the government, whether it is a king or an emperor or a president. There are but two ways in which an executive head can be procured for a nation—one is by birth hereditary, and the other is by election, "Three cheers for our President by election"); but nations have been unwilling to submit to a king or to an emperor, and therefore before he is the sword is being prepared which is to be put into his hands with which he shall be able to compel their consent during his natural life. On the other hand, a republic elects a president, and they take security against his abuse or tyrannical exercise of power, by stipulating that he shall be President for but four years; and having made the stipulation they agree that he shall have no sword in his hand to keep him in the possession of the power they have intrusted to him, but that they, by their own consent, will acquiesce and sustain him for the period of four years, and no longer, when they can turn him out and put in a successor that they elect. Now, if you are going to have a President, as a President is a necessity, and for four years, how are you to get him? You are to agree that the majority of the people or the States shall elect him. There is no other way but that you must acquiesce in it during the term of, and that the minority concur in the choice that the majority has made, for four years and no longer. Only adhere to that one simple principle, and this republic will last forever. The Republic can never perish if you have a President that the people themselves, without the employment of military force, will sustain for four years at a time, and no longer. But what have we seen? We have seen this Republic on the very brink of death and dissolution. And why? Because ten States of this Union refused to submit to the President elected as chosen by the majority of the other States. Six years ago, and what did you do? You compelled them to submit; you compelled them to acquiesce. Now you have another President for four years, and two of those years are gone [Good, good.] When those other two years have gone the majority will then elect another President. Do you not expect that the minority, who vote against that new President, will acquiesce in his holding the executive power, for the four years for which he is to be elected? Why? Because the minority must acquiesce or the nation is to be abandoned to ruin for secession. Then all there is is just this. We have just got to learn one simple habit—that of acquiescing in the choice that we ourselves make of our President for four years, and then, at the expiration of that time, improve on the last choice by making as much better one as we have the success and wisdom to do. There is the solution of all our troubles. It is all in that. The South has been taught that it must submit to the President when he is chosen by the North, and the North must now show that it will submit to the President that they choose, or is chosen for them by the majority of the American people. Give me only this one assurance, that there shall never be an unlawful resistance by an armed force to the President bearing the authority of the United States, and give me then fifty, forty or thirty more years of life, and I will engage to give you the possession of the American continent and the control of the entire world. [Cheers.] Deny me that simple thing of the acquiescence of the people in their own choice, and I will not pledge you the continuance, the existence of this Union through half the period which we have carried it through, with the cost and sacrifices of the greatest civil war the world has ever seen. The moral of my subject is loyalty and patriotism, devotion to your Constitution and laws, and whatever is wrong in the laws, or in the customs or the habits of society, trust to their correction through your schools, your churches, your political assemblies, but never suffer an enemy to raise his hand against the nationality or the Union of the United States. [Loud cheers.]

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.

A rumor is current that Sheridan is to be succeeded by Rousseau, in consequence of which, the *Times* of this afternoon indulges in an eulogistic biography of the latter.

The *Picayune* has the following from the Galveston *News* of the 24th: The 15th of May will be a grand festival day henceforth with the Mexicans, in honor of the victory over Maximilian. The Mexicans are firm and unanimously in favor of Maximilian's execution.

The Liberals appear to be getting each other by the ears as to who were the greatest traitors to the Republic, every Mexican accusing each other with treason.

It is stated that Escobedo has threatened to depose Juarez should the latter not order Maximilian's execution.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 28.

The commission which was appointed to inquire into the treament of the Fenian prisoners, reports that they are well treated.

ROME, June 28.

The Pope has issued an allocution to four hundred of the Bishops of the Catholic Church, in which he praises the zeal of all the Bishops and priests in coming to Rome, and promises to give them a cordial greeting in the Council, when he meets them there.

LONDON, June 28.

Advices from London confirm the victory of Omar Pacha over the Christians in Crete.

Intelligence from Japan states that Yeddo and three other ports of Japan will be opened to commerce on the first of January next.

LONDON, June 28—p.m.

Consols closed at 94½ for money. Five-twenties, 73. Illinois Central, 79½. Erie, 41½.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—p.m.

Cotton closed unchanged; uplands, 11d; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales. The Manchester market for goods and yarns shows a better feeling. Mixed western corn, 38s.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

In the Surratt trial to-day Louis J. Weichman was recalled, and continued his testimony, giving minute details of all his conversations with Mrs. Surratt, John Surratt and the other conspirators. He showed his faculties for recollecting to be almost superhuman.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

The President and party passed south this morning, and only halted two minutes. No speeches were made, nor was there any demonstration.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.

The river is falling fast, with four and a half feet in the canal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 28.

Cotton is a shade firmer; sales, $1,000 bales; uplands, 29¾c. Flour less active; common, 25c lower; superfine State and Western, $7 50@8 50. Whisky, 35@40c in bond. Wheat and rye dull and nominal. Corn, 1@2c lower. New mixed Western, $1 07@1 08. Oats lower, 75@76c. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; Cuba, 11½@15c. Molasses dull. Pork heavy and drooping; new mess, $21 50@21 50. Lard, 11½@12¾c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.

Tobacco less active and prices unchanged. Cotton dull. Hemp firm and unchanged. Flour, X, $9; XX, $10 50@11 76; choice and fancy, $14@16. Corn dull, lower and unsettled, 80@86c. Oats unchanged, 73@78c. Rye, $1 05@1 10. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard nominal; 11¾@12c for choice tierce.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.

Cotton—sales 2000 bales. Low middling 24c. Week's receipts 2398 bales, against 2295 last week. Week's exports 10,112 bales. Stock 50,853 bales. No sales of Louisiana sugar. No molasses in the market. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn higher; mixed and yellow $1 10@1 15; white $1 30@1 35. Oats 80c. Pork very dull, $23 00. Bacon shoulders are retailing at 10½c; rib sides 12c; clear sides 13¼c. Lard dull. Gold 38. Sterling 49@52¾. New York sight ¾@¾ premium.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.

Tobacco, sales, 216 hogsheads; prices at $22 50@23 50. Flour, superfine, dull at $8@8 75. Wheat, prime new, $2 10@2 20. Corn, lower; white, shelled, 92c. Oats, in bulk, 74c. Mess pork, almost equally terrible. Lard, convulsion of a returning peace, that there is so much charity expended by the people of Massachusetts to a man who has had upon him responsibilities from which, if he had been able to foresee them, his every thought would have dictated that he should seek to escape from them. (Three cheers for General Sheridan were given at this point.) I am here with the President of the United States in Massachusetts. I must be allowed to express to you the satisfaction which I enjoy in the cordial reception which you have extended to him. I was with him a fortnight ago, in his native State of North Carolina. [Cries of "three cheers for North Carolina."] You may well give three cheers for North Carolina. 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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Landlords! Take Notice

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED (200) SMALL TENEMENT HOUSES, from two to five rooms; also, fifty Sleeping Rooms, for which I will find the best of tenants.
C. W. POOL,
jan29-4t No. 196 Main street.

For Rent.

FIVE SUIT OF OFFICES.

THE FINE SUIT OF OFFICES in Adams Block, southwest corner Second and Adams streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Hunter, will be rented with or without furniture.

ALSO,

A SLEEPING ROOM, in same building.
C. W. POOL,
jan29-tf No. 196 Main street.

THEODORE HOERNER,

GRADUATED DRUGGIST AND

Analytical Chemist.

DEALER IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Which are warranted pure, fresh and unadulterated.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES

At as low rates and as good quality as any in the city.

COMBS, BRUSHES AND FANCY ARTICLES

In endless variety.

HAVING recently added to my extensive establishment one of the renowned POLAR SODA FOUNTS, I can promise the thirsty as cool a drink of soda as can be found, flavored with the choicest syrups of any own preparation from pure extracts.
THEODORE HOERNER.
P. S.—Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
jan28-1m

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

221 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.
may28

C. W. METCALF,

Attorney at Law,

Over No. 250 Main Street, Bethel Block.
jan1m

WM. G. SWAN. GREEN F. FOUTE

SWAN & FOUTE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in the Court of Bankruptcy

MEMPHIS TENN.

OFFICE—DeSoto Block, Madison Street, No. 48.
jan26-3m

AUCTION.

A. S. LEVY & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

NO. 250 SECOND STREET,

Sales every day. Quick sales and prompt returns.
jan2 3m

The Buntyn .

HOMESTEAD LANDS

FOR SALE.

WE have the pleasure of placing on the market these very desirable and valuable lands, so well known to the community as the Homestead Tract of the late Gerardus Buntyn, Esq., situated at the first station on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Five miles east of Memphis. Ten miles have been laid off in lots varying in size from five to ten acres, fronting upon good avenues, and laid off so as to secure the greatest amount of comfort. The trains of the Memphis and Charleston railroad afford the opportunity of going to and out of the city, from and to Buntyn's station, four times a day, so as to make a residence at this point almost as convenient as to live in the city itself.

The choice one now be had of lots wholly or part in original forest, or in field.

IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

The executors are directed by the will to sell this place and invest in city property, and are will receive propositions to exchange for either improved or vacant lots in the city.

To all parties looking for a desirable home we do not think any property more desirable can be found, in regard to health, convenience or good neighborhood, within the same distance from the city.

The terms will be made very liberal and easy, and the prices now to parties desirous of buying for occupation.

Plans of the subdivisions will be shown at our office.
may7-tf BOYMER, TREVEVANT & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELSON'S

MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE!

We Still Defy Competition

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS

AT

Ruinously Low Prices.

FAST COLORED LAWNS, only 15 cents per yard.
Organdy Lawns from 20¢ to 40 cents per yard.
Linen Lawns, all prices.
Mourning Poplins, only 25 cents per yard.
Colored Alpacas from 25 cents upward.
Silk Mixed Chintzes, only 40 cents per yard.
French Wrapper Calicoes, only 12½ cents.

Our entire stock of Dress Goods must be sold AT ANY PRICE, as we don't want to carry them over till next season. For the same reason we offer:

Silk Sun Umbrellas at less than half price.
Silk Parasols, border, less than half price.
Beautiful yard wide fine Bleached Domestic, only 15 cents per yard; worth in New York over 20 cents.
Gents' Shirts, a few dozen left, at a still greater reduction than ever; a great deal less than they can be made up for.
Gents' Linen Clothing, to suits or by single piece, at less than cost of material, let alone cost of making.
15 cases Fast Colored Calicoes, new styles, from 12½ to 15 cents per yard.
Planters, consult your interest and examine our goods and prices, as we have determined to close out this stock in less than thirty days.

This is our Great Clearing Sale

AND WE OFFER GOODS AT

LESS THAN EASTERN COST

TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK

Come and look at our prices before purchasing elsewhere and we can easily convince you that we sell at lower prices than any house in the city.

☞ REMEMBER '68

ELSON'S MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE,
297 Main Street.
jan26tf

SECOND DRAWING

OF THE

SOUTHERN ASYLUM LAND CO.

TO BE HELD

AT HERNANDO, MISS, AUGUST, 1867

THE FIRST DRAWING, which took place at Hernando Miss., on the 15th instant, was attended with unusual success, when it is remembered that but a few weeks elapsed from the inception of the enterprise to its consummation, three thousand dollars worth of tickets having been sold, a like amount of property was drawn for, under the supervision of gentlemen selected by the ticket holders present. The utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded those present, and, as will be seen from the subjoined certificate of the Managers, the affair was conducted to a close in a most gratifying and satisfactory manner:

HERNANDO, MISS., June 15, 1867.

We hereby certify, that the above report of the first drawing of the Southern Asylum is correct, and that the proceedings were characterized by a spirit of fairness and justness unsurpassed by any drawing of which we have any knowledge. The managers of the Company placed the tickets and wheels under our sole management and control.

(Signed) J. R. MORGAN,
W. W. CARUTHERS,
ROBERT TEMPLE,
R. RAGSDALE,
V. A. MERRIWETHER,
JOHN AINSLIE,
Committee.

J. M. HALL, Clerk.

The prizes drawn on this occasion numbered forty-seven, and comprised lots in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., and Hernando, Miss., deeds to which have been made to the lucky ticket holders. For this, the second Drawing, however, we are able to offer our patrons still greater inducements to interest themselves in our scheme. From a lengthy list of property, which of which has already been advertised to the public, we select the following as our

LIST OF PRIZES

FIRST AND CAPITAL PRIZE.

Colonel M. G. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Third streets, Memphis, one block south from the center of the city, and in the vicinity of all the Federal, state and county offices. Lot 37½ feet front by 82½ deep. Valued at

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

SATURDAY, : : : : : : : : : JUNE 29, 1867

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ The news of the City will be found on the first and third pages. ☜

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	10:35 P.M.	6:10 A.M.
Through Mail Daily	1:00 P.M.	6:10 P.M.
Stommerville Accommodation Daily	8:30 A.M.	3:30 P.M.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express	3:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
New Orleans Mail	3:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Freight daily, except Sunday	3:45 P.M.	4:30 A.M.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	6:30 P.M.	8:30 A.M.
Night Express	6:30 A.M.	6:00 P.M.

Ticket office, 278 Main, corner of South Court street.

HON. J. W. LEFTWICH'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. Jno. W. Leftwich and others will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places, (commencing at eleven o'clock each day), to-wit:

Somerville, Fayette county, Monday, July 1.
Grand Junction, Hardeman county, Tuesday, July 2.
Saulsbury, Hardeman county, Wednesday, July 3d.
Pocahontas, Hardeman county, Thursday, July 4th.
Bethel, McNairy county, Friday, July 5.
Adamsville, McNairy county, Saturday, July 6.
Huggin's store, McNairy county, Monday, July 8th.
Cotton Ridge, McNairy county, Tuesday, July 9.
Medea, Madison county, Wednesday, July 10.
Denmark, Madison county, Thursday, July 11.
Gadsden, Madison county, Friday, July 12.
Shelby Depot, Shelby county, Saturday, July 13.
Bell's Station, Haywood county, Tuesday, July 16th.
Cagerville, Haywood county, Wednesday, July 17th.
Hart's store, Haywood county, Thursday, July 18th.
Dancyville, Haywood county, Friday, July 19.
Mason's Depot, Tipton county, Saturday, July 20th.
Covington, Tipton county, Monday, July 22.
Portersville, Tipton county, Tuesday, July 23.
Cuba, Shelby county, Wednesday, July 24.
Bartlett, Shelby county, Thursday, July 25.
Gallatin, Shelby county, Saturday, July 27.

His opponent, the Hon. D. A. Nunn, is respectfully and urgently invited to be present and participate in the discussion.

SAM. P. WALKER,
Chairman Eighth Central Executive Committee.

Public Speaking in the Seventh Congressional District.

The undersigned, candidates for Congress, will address the people of the Seventh Congressional District at the following times and places, viz.:

Dyersburg, Wednesday, June 26.
Ripley, Friday, June 28.
Trenton, Monday, July 1.
Milan, Tuesday, July 2.
McKenzie, Wednesday, July 3.
Paris, Thursday, July 4.
Huntingdon, Saturday, July 13.
Red Mound, Monday, July 15.
Lexington, Tuesday, July 16.
Camden, Thursday, July 18.
Marlborough, Friday, July 19.
Stevenson's Mill, Weakley county, Wednesday, July 24.
Como, Henry County, Thursday, July 25.

ISAAC R. HAWKINS,
WM. P. CALDWELL.

TO THE COUNTRY PRESS.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE are prepared to furnish a fine quality of printing ink, black and colored, at Eastern prices, for CASH. In ordering, let the kind of press used be stated. tf

Hard times! "Economize!" To do this, buy your dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc., at Elson's great clearing sale. F,S&T

Beautiful styles of straw hats just received by Express at Francisco & Wiggin's, 309 Main street. 3t

Cumberland University, Lebanon Tennessee now has eleven Professors; among them Lieutenant-General A. P. Stewart, A. M. and J. M. Safford, L. L. D. Next session opens the first Monday in September. For catalogues address B. W. McDonnold, D. D. President. tf.

Selling less than New York cost, at Loewenstine's Clay building, No. 231 Main street.

Tableau Argentines—the prettiest thing out for tableau dresses—at Elson's. F,S&T

Wide brim Panama hats just opened at Francisco & Wiggin's, 309 Main street. 3t

LIVE INDEPENDANT, SAVE YOUR MONEY, AND KEEP COOL.—Secure furnished rooms at Southern Hotel, on European plan, and meals from Schwoob's restaurant, attached, at reduced rates. 3t

The rush for the cheap, damaged goods is as great as in the start, hence the conclusion that M. Kraus, No. 213 Main street, near Ward & LeGuere's drug store, must sell their dry goods, clothing, etc., very cheap. tf

The balance of Elson's stock must be sold. Go there and secure bargains. A word to the wise, etc. F,S&T

Thirty spring hoop skirts, for only $1. Be sure to secure one at 299 Main street. tf

The talk at street corners, at home, in the cars, and, in fact, everywhere, is: "Have you been to Elson's great clearing sale? If not, you must go immediately, to secure the great bargains this firm offer." F,S&T

FINE STRAWBERRIES.—Any one desirous of indulging in a rich treat of fine luscious strawberries, would do well to call on S. D. Welch, No. 89 Beale street, who has a large lot of them for sale. 2t

A shrewd father's advice to his family was: "My dears, buy your dresses at Elson's. They have the largest stock, and I know it to be the cheapest store in the city." F,S&T

Come, all you economical housewives, and get some of the cheap, damaged goods, before they are all gone. M. Kraus & Co., No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store, have still a few on hand, and must close them out in thirty days. tf

Are bound to sell goods. By an examination of Elson's prices, the most skeptical can be convinced that the Elsons mean what they say and say what they mean. F,S&T

Don't miss the rare chance to buy cheap, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's, who will sell their goods, damaged by the late fire, regardless of price and value, in quantities to suit purchasers. Country merchants, planters and citizens, don't forget. tf

The rush for the cheap damaged goods is as great as in the start, hence the conclusion that M. Kraus, No. 213 Main street, near Ward & LeGuere's drug store, must sell their dry goods, clothing, etc., really cheap. tf

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The Bird Eye, something new and elegant, at Francisco & Wiggin's, 309 Main street. 3t

Isn't it astonishing, the way the rush still continues at Elson's great clearing sale? For the past two weeks their large store has been crowded with customers anxious to secure the great bargains this popular concern offer at their great clearing sales (which, by the way, have become a fixed feature in the city). Damaged goods are extraordinarily high when compared with the prices which rule at Elson's. Parties in want of good goods, at low prices, will do well to attend to Elson's advertisement. F,S&T

SECOND DRAWING.—The first drawing of the Southern Asylum at Hernando demonstrates the practicability of the plan of disposing of lands by the Southern Asylum. Although a limited amount of property was disposed of, this was owing to the tightness of the money market, the brief time allowed for selling tickets, and the insufficiency of agencies throughout the country. All these last defects are now being remedied, and, in addition, a more liberal scheme of splendid prizes is offered, which must attract the attention of the public and ensure large investments. The first prize is the magnificent property of Colonel M. G. Gallaway, on the corner of Court and Third streets, in the very heart of the city. The fortunate drawer of this prize will enjoy at once a handsome fortune by the investment of a small sum, which is well worth the hazard, especially when his chances are still further enhanced by nine other attractive prizes. 1w

HON. HORACE MAYNARD IN MEMPHIS.

Big Address to a Little Audience.

The Radical Show Last Night.

The announcement in all the papers that the great gun of Brownlowism would speak in Greenlaw Opera Hall last evening, and handbills about the streets to the same effect, drew a crowd. The Hon. Horace Maynard was to speak at eight o'clock. At half past eight, when he began to speak, there were twelve ladies, seventeen colored men, and one hundred and thirty-eight other persons present, but more gathered in, and at nine o'clock there were between two and three hundred present.

Mr. Maynard was introduced by Barbour Lewis. On the stage whites and blacks were arranged for artistic effect. Lewis and a colored man named Harris had their arms on the backs of each other's chairs. Rankin, a colored man, was placed in the centre of a group, composed of Eaton, Hough and Chandler, and on the opposite side of the platform several colored men were placed close together.

Mr. Maynard is a tall, rather slender man, with an intellectual head, dark eyes and hair, and a sarcastic expression of face. He was not, on this occasion, an impassioned though a fervent speaker.

Mr. Maynard said it was over three years since he addressed the people of Memphis on public affairs. He then spoke on emancipation and its incidents. It had not then been declared. Lincoln had omitted Tennessee from the edict of emancipation. The black man was then legally a slave and the property of his owners. It was easy to foresee coming events. Emancipation was certain to become the policy of the country. It was an unpalatable thought to many who repelled the thought, and hugged the illusion that the black man was theirs. They were "stay at home" rebels, who expected secession to be a success, and that slavery would be established on stronger foundations than ever. Another class, then, were Union men who opposed emancipation, and made profit on both sides. Andrew Johnson was then foremost for emancipation, and was bitterly opposed.

This was in the memorable year 1864. These events elevated the nation high among mankind. The speaker briefly sketched Sherman's successes; the victory at Nashville; the sinking of the Alabama; the taking of Mobile; the fights in the Wilderness and around Richmond.

The political movements of that year were quite as significant, and possibly more important. Parties were reorganized in the results of war. New questions were raised; new divisions of parties and people were made.

The great National Republican Convention met in Baltimore in June. It comprised Republicans, Bell-Everett men, and War Democrats. In that 1864 convention there were forty men who had been delegates in the Democratic Convention of 1860. They had been indoctrinated into the love of country and freedom by the lamented Douglas, who uttered his voice and died all too soon for his country. Later in the same year met the Chicago Convention, which excluded every delegate from the Southern States—which held that the war was a failure. Around this the party known as the Copperhead party of the North crystallized. The election contest ending in November placed men on their respective sides. On one side all patriots and lovers of the American name—all enemies of that name and nation on the other. That perhaps decided the fate of the rebellion. It succumbed six weeks after Lincoln's election. After that it was only final movements closing up the rebellion. The people decided that Lincoln and Union, and not George B. McClellan and disunion, should prevail. Flagrant war ended with the surrender of Lee, and the death of Lincoln brought to his successor the task of settling it up. It involved many new questions in the term restruction. It was to be seen what the attitude of the States that had been in rebellion to the General Government. It was evident that they didn't occupy the relation of States that had always been true to the General Government as Ohio, nor the relation born by such States as Montana.

President Johnson said, as Lincoln had said, as Congress had said, and as the Chief Justice said recently at Raleigh, that the Southern States are without governments. There were no civil governments in those States. They were in a state of suspended animation. The President undertook the work of reconstruction. He appointed ten Governors to reconstruct civil institutions. At once there came lamentations of this policy from all the South and all the Copperhead party. This led to the question why this came about, why men whose recently were bitter against him, were so loud in laudations of his course. In his proclamation he appointed Provisional Governors, and made it his duty to convene people loyal to the Union and Constitution to amend State Constitutions. It required voters under this to have taken the oath of amnesty.

In this last every rebel saw an opening through which he could regain all that he had lost by the rebellion.

Conventions were held and representatives elected to Congress, and the result demonstrated that rebel influences, the blacks hardly enjoyed their freedom in name. He who had been loyal to the nation and attempted to return was driven out, or he and his family were subjected to disgrace. Union men going there to settle were menaced and driven out. Nobody was tolerated who had not bowed his knee to the Baal of rebellion. Thus was the effect of the President's plan. Congress met in December, 1865, and the Southern representatives, reeking with the atrocities of Andersonville and other places, went up demanding their places, and denouncing those who opposed it.

Congress inquired if the Governments thus got in motion were such as they ought to recognize. The Supreme Court had declared twenty-five years before that Congress had this power. There were petitions, memorials and resolutions against the Rump Congress by the rebels and Northern Copperheads. Congress recognized only the State of Tennessee, which had been organized on a different basis, and by a different class of men.

Congress proposed conditions of settlement—a condensation of offenses, and a reorganization of parties. Tennessee accepted and was instantly admitted. The other States spit upon and rejected the proposition. They would not favor what turned to the disparagement of their honor. An election was pending in the North. The people had been heard from. They pledged that those who had paraded the flag should have charge of it rather than those who for four years had been fighting against it. Congress came together, their offer had been spurned. Their authority set at naught. Their course was not angry nor passionate.

It resulted in a short act of five sections for the more efficient government of the rebel States. Congress has not destroyed the Southern States. We have still every foot of soil over which we had a just right. These States are not out of the Union. They are ours, and we intend to keep them; but Congress declares that they are rebel States, and no adequate civil government exists, therefore these organizations formed down here are set aside and five military commanders put over them. This is putting them back where they were when Lee surrendered.

If the Southern States organize under the offers now made, their representatives will be admitted to seats, but if the President, by underhand means, defeats this, it will be worse for him, and by no means so well with them. If so, we will have more stringent legislation. I don't speak this as a menace, but as my judgment of public affairs. We find the country divided into parties. Here is the same great party that saved the nation—that saved it by their arms and prayers. Here, on the other side, is the great rebel population that for four years tried to strike down the nation, and the great Copperheads who fought secretly against the nation by their wishes and influence. In this other party are also deserters from our side, leaders or followers, one or another, who have dropped out while the great Union party is going on and growing and going forward to victory. We are in a great contest here in Tennessee. Just as in the war, one is under the stars and stripes and the other under the flag of rebellion.

We have been denounced by different names. Now in these later days they call us Radicals. I long ago determined not to quarrel with an epithet. I am in favor of all that is radically right, and opposed to all that is radically wrong. Against us are the rebels who were in arms, the stay at home rebels, the guerrillas and bushwhackers, and all the class of gentlemen, and I who opposed Mr. Lincoln. Who are their leaders? Look at their press—that is best supported. By that a population must be judged. In this largest city in the State are seven morning papers, and all but a supporting one ticket—one set of candidates and that not the Union candidates. One edited by a rebel General; one a rebel naval commander, and one by the same editor who uttered rebel sentiments during the progress of the war before it was driven away by the Federal forces from the city. They utter the same sentiments as might have been military orders to Indian braves before the battle of Fea Ridge, or from the deck of the Alabama. These papers represent the sentiments of the people.

The speaker read from the *Bulletin* a sentiment that "Republican rule had been, everywhere a failure," and that a king was more likely to appoint good judges than a demagogue.

President Johnson had said once to the speaker that this movement against our nation—this rebellion was the attack on all free governments. The war had demonstrated the power of Republican government against its enemies. These indications of sentiment in our papers show that it is the wish to crush free government on the continent. This gave the rebellion the sympathy of European despots, and the traditional party of sympathy of the people. The twenty papers that sustained the rebellion are still on the same side. This sentiment is shown by the pictures in shop windows; the names given to Southern insurance companies, and Southern express companies, and the names given to boats on our great river. Suppose that after the Revolutionary war there had been Arnold steamboats, and King George hotels; yet how would this differ from what we see all over the South this day?

If, at the end of the war, the people had said to newspapers, we want no more rebel writing, and we send you to their Union neighbors, you take the control of public affairs, the States would all have been restored; but on the contrary, the oppressed; Union people cried out to the nation, and it has nobly responded.

The speaker adverted to the franchise act of this State. The Union party said the ex-rebels should not be admitted to the ballot box and to office. What right had they to demand this? The grandmother don't vote. The young man lacking three days of twenty-one is not allowed to vote, though he lost his limbs in the Union army. The right to vote is not a natural right, but a legal right, that is restricted by sex and age or other conditions. The constitutional convention excluded those who voluntarily bore arms, or voluntarily accepted office, or voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebellion. Of these classes, the men who afterward bore arms in the Federal army, or voted in the Lincoln Presidential contest, or at the election for the State Constitution, were excepted. This is why we have as voters some men who are less worthy than those excluded from voting.

Say we voted from youth up. The rebellion set aside all their rights, and now they only get what the restored State gives them. The State gives them good laws and its protection—they may eat at the table, but not at its head.

This is perfectly right. The Union men don't intend to put Brownlow again in their power. The nigger is not put over them. The black is not allowed to vote because he is black, but because he is loyal. The white is not excluded because he is white, because he is disloyal.

There is no injustice in disfranchising them, more than in excluding women and minors, or men from other States. Colored suffrage is settled, but many would wish to snatch this right from the black man. The black man had the right to vote, and woe to the man who tried to prevent him.

The speaker was sure the blacks would at this election vote the Radical ticket. He had said in a speech here ten years ago that if a war of secession ensued immense changes would result therefrom.

It has demonstrated that slavery shall no longer exist, and that the friends of the Union shall be protected everywhere.

The speaker concluded by sketching the gubernatorial candidates.

No man was so fit for his position during the war as President Lincoln. Brownlow, the choice of the Union men for Governor, was more abused and vilified than any other man by the hatred of that element which was an enemy to the country. No other man could stand the fiery denunciations that have been hurled at him. This caused his nomination by the Union men, and they will elect him by an overwhelming majority. No State government anywhere has done so much for the credit and honor and welfare of the State as the Brownlow government. Etheridge, a Union man, went to Washington and got office by the aid of Stevens and his friends, and was an extremist until the recess of 1867, when he changed. This change was on account of emancipation or because Johnson made Military Governor or some other reason. He had not aided to reconstruct the State; had been under military arrest for sedition. Brownlow was imprisoned by the enemies, Etheridge by the friends of the Government. The contest now is whether the government of the State shall be entrusted to its friends, or to those who, for five years, sought to destroy the nation.

The men opposing the Union party are seeking to destroy the nation by the ballot box, as they tried before to destroy it by arms.

It is the interest of the people to the amount of millions of dollars, whether the Government of the State is to remain in Union hands, or be given to those seeking to grasp it. If the Radical ticket is elected, there will be state credit, immigration to it, and development of its resources, and otherwise there will be depreciation and millions of loss.

The whole speech of Mr. Maynard was an effort to show that the same issues now divide parties as divided men during the war; that on one side are men wishing to destroy the nation, and on the other a party composed wholly of patriots who are devoted to the greatness and glory and perpetuity of the nation.

Several times Mr. Maynard was loudly applauded by the colored people in the gallery, and once by a number of persons in the body of the house; but there was no general enthusiasm, and the speech, as a discussion of the issues involved in our State election, or a defense of the unconstitutional acts and mercenary proceedings of Brownlow and his band of thieves, was a mere evasion. It was fairly spoken, and in one or two places quite sarcastic, but was not equal to third rate Memphis stump speeches. This, from the greatest orator in the Radical party of Tennessee, was less than was anticipated.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Postal-Cochran Communications.

MEMPHIS, JUNE 27, 1867.

M. E. COCHRAN, Esq., Memphis—*Sir*: You are reported in the published proceedings to-day, of of the last meeting of the City Council, to have charged me with attempting to bribe you to vote for the Hopper & Montgomery contract. I ask whether you did then, or at any time, make the charge. In relation to so much of your statement in the Board as refers to a conversation held between you and myself on the 24th instant, I desire to make this statement: It was my purpose in that conversation simply to inform you that I expected to get a contract from Hopper & Montgomery, in case their bids were accepted, and that I would have use for certain lots you proposed to lease to me, and for which I could pay you well, if I got a contract under Hopper & Montgomery. These matters were intended to be a plain business transaction on my part. Respectfully,

(Signed) W. C. POST AL.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, June 27, 1867.

SIR: Your note of yesterday received, in reply to which I have to say that I did not, at the time stated, or at any other time, charge you with offering to give me a bribe, to give my vote for the approval of the contract of Hopper & Montgomery, or paying in behalf of the city. What I did state was, that in a conversation with you on the 24th instant, on the subject of street pavements, you stated to me that you had an interest in the Hopper & Montgomery contract, and that it would be a thousand dollars to me, if they got the contract. In view of the explanation made in your note of yesterday, I am satisfied that you did not intend to offer me a bribe.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) M. E. COCHRAN.
CAPTAIN W. C. POSTAL, Memphis, Tenn.

DROWNING OF SIX CHILDREN.

An Afflicting Catastrophe.

Six children, between the ages of seven and fifteen years, were, yesterday, about two o'clock p.m., in a dug out on Wolf river, near its mouth, on a swimming excursion, when the boat upset, and the whole of them were drowned. One of them, named Pat Murphy, was able to swim and might have got out, but his younger brother, John, got hold of him and they went down. The names of the other victims were John Brophy, Henry Marshall, John Welsh and Ned Fitzsimmons.

A man on shore, named McConnell, saw the accident and tried to throw ropes and boards to the drowning children, but they failed to get hold of them, and all his efforts were unavailing. The body of John Brophy was recovered last evening. None of the others have been found.

Meeting of the Sanitary Committee.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 18, 1867.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Aldermen, met, pursuant to the call of the chairman. Present: Alderman Wickersham, Chairman; Aldermen Passmore, Holst, Smith, Cochran and Powers.

On motion of Alderman Smith, the committee proceeded to elect a Board of Health, each member recommending the Physician for his Ward. The election resulted as follows:

First Ward—Dr. James Williams.
Second Ward—Dr. Thomas B. Graut.
Third Ward—Dr. W. H. White.
Fourth Ward—Dr. R. B. Brown.
Fifth Ward—Dr. J. K. Frayser.
Sixth Ward—Dr. W. Bingham.
Seventh Ward—Dr. J. S. White.
Eighth Ward—Dr. O. R. Earley.

On motion of Alderman Passmore, the Chairman was instructed to notify each of the above named physicians, to-morrow evening at four o'clock, at Alderman Wickersham's office, southeast corner Jefferson and Third streets, for the purpose of immediate organization.

On motion of Alderman Smith, Mr. Edward Brennan was elected superintendent of the city sanitary force, to receive orders from the Secretary of the Board of Health, and also the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

On motion of Alderman Smith, the Committee adjourned, to meet on Monday evening, July 1st, at eight p.m., in Alderman R. W. Wickersham's office. E. W. WICKERSHAM, Chairman.

Selling less than New York cost, at Loewenstine's, Clay building, No. 231 Main street.

FIRE ON COURT STREET.—About noon yesterday the cotton shed and planery of Captain Mills, No. 30 Court street, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was given, but the flames spread rapidly, and communicated to the stable of the Adams Express Company, No. 32 Court street. The number of persons who chanced to be in the immediate vicinity secured the prompt getting out of most of the cotton from No. 30, and all the horses, harness and wagons from No. 28 and the yard in the rear. The flames had made great progress before the firemen arrived or had got ready to throw water, but when they got fairly into the contest they worked with desperate energy. No men could have done better, and many encomiums were passed upon the daring and laboriousness they evinced. When the fire had in one place exhausted itself, and in another was being checked by the firemen, a portion of the front wall of the stable fell outward into the street, and came very near crushing several of the firemen. Just as it toppled forward the cover came back, and a scene full of horror was felt as two firemen, ex-chief John Randall and Tom Ganan, seemed just under the falling mass, but one of them jumped into the burning building and the other into the street, beyond the range of the falling bricks. Ganan had a terrible blow on the head from falling bricks, which cut a long and nasty gash. Randall escaped uninjured, and without a moment's hesitation called out to the gentleman who had jumped in before him that he had been destroyed by the falling wall. Memphis has reason to be proud of her firemen. They did all that men could at the fire yesterday.

Selling less than New York cost, at Loewenstine's, Clay building, No. 231 Main street.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE TO-DAY.—To-day is St. Peter's and St. Paul's day in all catholic countries. It is a holy day of obligations. All the Cardinals, Bishops and learned men of the world, meet in Rome in celebration of the eighteen centuries. In 67 St. Peter's pianted the Church in Rome. It is expected that Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, will get the Cardinal's cap, also Father Ryan, of St. Louis, is expected to be the consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri.

SCHWOON'S RESTAURANT.—This well known restaurant, so celebrated for its magnificent cuisine in the days before the war, is about to be established again upon the comfortable, nonchalance plan of Europe. On the first Monday in July, this old resort will be opened under the auspices of Messrs. E. Ebeler, add the ever popular Sam. Harmon. They will have prepared, in addition to this, *tables d'hote*, rooms furnished, to be let by the day, week or month.

Finest assortment of straw goods in this city opened this day, at Francisco & Wiggin's, 309 Main street. 3t

CRIMINAL COURT.—The case of S. B. Beaumont was concluded yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box. A *nol. pros.* was entered in the case of A. P. Burdett, who stood charged with the same offense, jointly with Beaumont.

There are no cases for trial to-day. The attention of the Court will be called to a habeas corpus case on the simple question of bail.

ITEMIZAL.

The tableaux were last night repeated at the New Memphis Theater, with an entire change of the musical accompaniment.

Henry Reynolds, a Haywood county thief, has been sent back there for stealing a watch, revolver and other articles.

A hotel thief was caught at the Gayoso House on Thursday night. He had skeleton keys in his possession.

The great prize for the next land drawing of the Southern Asylum is the residence of Colonel Gallaway, corner of Third and Court streets, worth twenty thousand dollars. The winner will be a fortunate fellow.

A new semi-weekly paper for the colored population called the *Freedman's True Friend*, is attracting some attention. The second number intimates that there may have been some stealing of funds collected under military order from colored people, and some unknown colored person vouches that it was all rightly expended.

The Radical medal speculation has been a little kept back by premature publication, but it is expected that a good deal will be made out of their sale, although the price has been reduced to twenty-five cents.

The Theater was filled last evening with the *élite* of the city, to witness the beautiful tableaux which were given for the benefit of St. Lazarus Church. They could be repeated this next week and should be. Mrs. Thompson deserves the highest commendation for the attention she has given to the preparation for these entertainments.

We call especial attention of the community to the card of Professor Theo. Hoerner, in another column, who made H. is a graduate of one of the finest colleges in the world—at Munich, Bavaria, and as a chemist is unsurpassed, and seldom equalled. His diploms bears the signature of some of the most noted masters of that science in Europe. His stock of drugs and medicines is pure and well assorted, and he furnishes the coolest soda to be found, and the nicest syrups impart their flavor to this delightful summer beverage.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—The *Evening Ledger* says: "A sad affair occurred at Cat Island, on the Mississippi river, about twenty-five miles below this point, on Sunday last, whereby a young planter named W. Pinckney Tolleson lost his life. Last year a negro named Frank Reeves and a colored woman lived as man and wife, and worked on the Tolleson plantation. This year they were employed on Mr. Reeves' farm, but the conduct of the negro was such that his wife left him and returned to the Tolleson place. Last Sunday, the negro, armed with a double barreled shot gun, visited the Tolleson plantation, and endeavored to induce his wife to return with him. She refused to do so, or even to take a walk or have anything to do with him. The darkey became exasperated, and commenced breaking up the furniture in the room. The colored woman ran out and informed her young master of the manner in which her late husband was cutting up. Mr. Tolleson proceeded to the cabin, and found the negro with a chunk of fire endeavoring to set fire to the building. Some words ensued, when Mr. Tolleson seized the negro's gun and struck him with it. The butt of the weapon broke off, when the gun was discharged, the contents entering the body of Mr. Tolleson and inflicting a wound that caused his death about an hour afterwards. Mr. Tolleson was about twenty-five years old.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.—Very many of our citizens know Jacob Maizi, a little German shoemaker, who carried on a shop at No. 244 Second street. He had a brother who was murdered in Mississippi, some time ago, and this event has induced Jacob to drink, at times, more than was proper. This brought on, at times, partial derangement, and Jacob has several times acted violently. On one occasion, he threatened the lives of his workmen. He had no wife, but a mother and two sisters. About two o'clock yesterday morning, he was sleeping in a room with a couple of his workmen, who were awakened by a report which they supposed, was a pistol shot in the street, but when they awoke at daylight, they found Jacob lying on his bed, with his head hanging out, and he completely dead. The pistol had been held against his forehead, just above the nose, and the ball had gone straight through his head. The pistol had dropped inside the bend of his arm, and he had died without a struggle. An inquest was held by Coroner Cotton, and a verdict rendered that Jacob Maizi, the deceased, came to his death "from a pistol shot, fired by his own hand, while in a state of insanity." Maizi was about thirty-five years of age when he died, and had some property.

THE VOUCHERS WERE WORTHLESS.—Mr. E. H. Flynn desires us to make some corrections in reference to his transactions with the Freedmen's Bureau. He admits that the vouchers for the rent during the year were passed to the Freedmen's Department, but says they were erroneous in form, and when the present head of the Freedmen's Bureau succeeded Runkle the said vouchers were thrown aside and new ones given. Mr. Flynn didn't buy at tax sale, but at a chancery and several other forced sales, and moreover, as to politics, he says: "If any man can find out to which party he (Flynn) now belongs, he will be smart, that is all."

Mr. Flynn didn't buy at tax sales at all. He will oblige us by giving us the details of his cotton operations with leading Radicals during the war. Upon a careful investigation of the Flynn-Runkle case we incline to the opinion that Mr. Flynn is a sharp enough to look after his own interests, and that the Freedmen's Bureau didn't make as much out of him as we at first supposed.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—Yesterday the case of the State vs. Nettie White was not concluded, but will be taken up this morning. The cases set for trial to day are:

The State vs A B Windle.
The State vs Roman Brown.
The State vs Thomas Carpenter.
The State vs H C Carter.
The State vs J W Bryant.
The State vs Geo W Van Vost.

The Criminal side of this Court will adjourn on Monday next to court in course.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.—Our old friend, Henry Nathan, importer and wholesale dealer in wines, liquors, etc., No. 23 Jefferson street, came into our sanctum with a number of bottles of his superb wines, and some of his extra fine old Bourbon. We acknowledge the compliment, and after giving them a fair test we pronounce Henry's goods as fine as there are at any establishment in the city.

SOMETHING THAT WE CAN'T COMPREHEND.—How in the devil is that Bell & Bro., 15½ Jefferson street, can afford to sell their clothing, furnishing goods, and make clothes to order, at such remarkably low prices in comparison with other houses. If you want to buy good clothes and be economical, call on the above firm. 3t

Selling less than New York cost, at Loewenstines, Clay building, No. 231 Main street.

CHANCERY COURT.—The following orders and decrees were entered yesterday:

E B Miller vs M J Miller, decree of divorce.
Hussey vs Hussey, sale confirmed.
Jones vs Tyler, decree for sale.
Ex parte Selby, sale confirmed.
Bethel vs Nelson, sale confirmed.
Leagrel vs Lenoir, sale confirmed.
Crump vs Brinkley, sale confirmed.
Spence vs Armour, sale confirmed.
Francioln vs Williams, final decree.
Nash vs Cook, decree for sale.
Mosby vs Hunt, decree vesting title, etc.

Messrs. R. P. Duncan and F. W. Stockton were sworn in as solicitors in chancery.

The hearing docket was disposed of, some few unfinished causes will be specially heard to-day.

Official Drawing of the Missouri State Lottery.

CLASS 405, DRAWN JUNE 28, 1867.

68, 53, 72, 7, 34, 3, 9, 20, 74, 63, 8, 11.

CLASS 406, DRAWN JUNE 28, 1867.

42, 43, 64, 17, 6, 67, 65, 53, 56, 33, 75, 14, 25.

This lottery is drawn twice each day. Over $100,000 in prizes is paid each day. It is the only lottery in which the prizes are *all cash*. It has been drawn for over fifty years. Tickets cost from twenty-five cents to twenty dollars. It is the only lottery in which you can get a ticket with any number on it you wish. Call or send for a circular.

GEO. W. VAN VOST,
Southern Agent,
20 Jefferson street and 22 Gayoso street.

THE WORSHAM HOTEL.—The Worsham House, under the management of Mr. C. B. Gallaway, is attaining a position second to none in our city. It is admirably situated in the very heart of the business portion of our city, and as a stopping place for strangers it is all that can be desired. The house has recently been thoroughly renovated in every part, and the rooms are comfortable and cleanly. Good beds, good dinners, good attendance, entitle the Worsham House to high consideration from the traveling place. The present proprietor is familiar with hotel business in all its details and has a wide circle of friends. Under his management every department of the Worsham House is administered in the best manner for the comfort of its guests.

Hard cases of rheumatism can be cured by using the great Hesperian Liniment. For all external applications its effects are truly wonderful. Price only twenty-five cents. For sale by Ward & LeGuerre, and Nippen & Reskin.

WM. D'CENCH & Co.,
Proprietors.

A Home for Mr. Davis.

To the People of the South: The Ladies' Davis Association of Mississippi was organized at the capital September 28th, 1866, for the purpose of receiving means for the family of ex-President Davis. A sufficient sum has been realized to meet present necessities. The work of love and duty which this Association proposes is raising funds for the purpose of purchasing a home for Mr. Davis in Mississippi. To effect this purpose it is necessary to appeal to the people of the Southern States for pecuniary assistance to organize associations in each of the States for the furtherance of the cause. The Association pledges its honor to the people of this State to apply faithfully the funds which may be contributed.

Contributions from all the States urgently solicited. They may be remitted to J. & T. Green, First National Bank, Jackson, Miss. All donations will be acknowledged by the Secretary.

MRS. GOV. B. G. HUMPHREYS, President.
MISS SUE H. ADAMS, Secretary.
JACKSON, MISS. May 15, 1867. tf

THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.—Howard Association Essays, on the physiology of the sexes, and the errors, abuses and diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with reports on new methods of treatment employed in this Institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia Pa. 3m

Selling less than New York cost, at Loewenstine's, Clay building, No. 231 Main street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Young Lady Returning to her Country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a sallow, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three, she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the *Occasian Balm*, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any lady or gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by mail or express on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK & Co., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The only American agents for the sale of the same.

Wonderful but True.

Madam Remington, the world renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and lifelike picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, etc. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information. Address, in confidence, Madame Gertrude Remington, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y.

Know Thy Destiny.

Madame E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, also the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY, June 29, 1867.

BUSINESS—WEATHER—RIVERS.

Weather warm. The river here came to a stand yesterday morning, and was rising slowly last evening. At St. Louis the river is still rising slowly. The Ohio is falling at Louisville, with five feet in the canal, and nine and a half feet water on the bars in the lower Ohio. The White and Arkansas are steadily receding, with a good steamboat stage in each.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Marble City, St. Louis.
" Sam Gaty, St. Louis.
" Gleaner, Little Rock.
" Victor No. 2, Haile's Point.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Sam Gaty, Vicksburg.
" Gleaner, Little Rock.
" Lady, St. Francis river.

BOATS IN PORT.

Darling, Dan Able, Gleaner, Marble City, and Victor No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the wharf and in steamboat circles continues dull. There was very little doing on the landing yesterday, with but few arrivals or departures. Shipments for all points are light.

The Sam. Gaty passed down, from St. Louis for Vicksburg, last evening, with a good trip.

The towboat Rover came in from the Ohio river with 10,000 barrels of salt for this market.

The P. W. Strader will pass up for Louisville Sunday night.

The Marble City, Captain Tschudi, arrived last night from St. Louis with a f

THE DAILY AVALANCHE

GALLAWAY, HAMPTON & CO.

R. C. GALLAWAY, HAMPTON, } Editors and Proprietors
W. ULRICH, }

TERMS—Daily paper, per annum, in advance, $12; Weekly $3.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1 00 per square for first insertion, each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Twenty cents per line for special notices.

OFFICE:
In our new building, No. 22 Jefferson street, near the corner Main.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRIDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

Facts and Fancies from Washington

Weichman's Testimony on the Surratt Trial.

Republican Nominations in Maine.

Arrival of Troops in Canada.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The principal witness examined in the Surratt trial yesterday, was Louis J. Weichman, whose testimony was quite lengthy, and implicated both Mrs. Surratt and John H. Surratt in the conspiracy. Weichman was boarding with Mrs. Surratt at the time of the murder of Lincoln.

The President and suite, accompanied by Governor English, visited Yale College. The President addressed the students in a parental and practical manner concerning their studies, aims and chances of life. Seward also addressed them. The party left at eleven o'clock, by boat, for New York.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A Washington special says that the Emperor of Austria, upon the receipt of the news of the capture of Maximilian, instructed his Minister to renew the request to the United States Government that mercies might be taken in behalf of Maximilian. The English, French and Russian Ministers also waited on Secretary Seward to solicit the good offices of the United States Government to save the life of the Archduke. Mr. Seward gave them assurances that everything would be done to secure the object desired.

PORTLAND, June 28.—At the Republican State Convention, held at Augusta, Georgia, ex-Governor Carri presided. Hannibal Hamlin made a speech advocating impeachment. Governor Chamberlain was nominated by acclamation. Senator Morrill said the President could not be trusted, and Congress did not trust him when they adjourned until July 3d, and events had vindicated their foresight.

Hon. J. A. Pike addressed the Convention. He said he had stopped on his way to Washington. Congress was going to make reconstruction laws so plain, that the wayfaring man, though fool, would not err therein. They had spent the session clipping the wings of the President, but if he was still disposed to soar, it might be necessary to take his political life.

MONTREAL, June 28.—Five thousand five hundred troops, drafted for regiments in this country, have arrived by the Steamer Nestorian.

Members of the first Government of the Dominion of Canada will be sworn in Monday.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

A Leaf from the Record of Brownlow, the Slanderer.

He is Found Guilty of Vilifying an Innocent Man.

And Sneaks off Without Paying His Fine.

To the Editor of the

FRANKLIN, N. C., June 22d, 1867.

In answer to your inquiries, I will state, on examination of the dockets for the fall term of 1832, that a true bill of indictment for libel was found against William G. Brownlow; and at the spring term of 1833, he was found guilty, and never gave a libel, as that term is generally understood, but having made many charges of a scandalous character against the Rev. Humphrey Posey, of the Baptist Church, he was indicted; and failing to sustain any of them on trial, he was of course, found guilty.

This man Humphrey Posey was an aged minister, and, having devoted himself almost entirely to the service of the Church and people for many years, he was highly esteemed by all denominations, so far as I have been able to learn, during a residence of many years.

Brownlow was there a circuit preacher, and in the fall of 1831 he was appointed to the Franklin Circuit.

He had been here but a few weeks, when, in spite of the advice of his friends and the leading members of the Methodist Church, he commenced a series of attacks upon the character of Posey, which he followed up with his characteristic bitterness.

It is natural for us to try to defend our ministers, and for the sake of the church of our choice to sustain those who officiate in our pulpits. So it was here. These people, heretofore quiet and liberal towards each other, were arrayed on opposite sides. The feeling was intense, and would scarcely have been allayed until this time, had not Brownlow himself put them to shame and closed their mouths after the trial was over. Mr. Posey, after the jury had brought in a verdict of guilty, interceded with the court to let the punishment be as light as the principles of justice would allow, for the sake of the quietude of the community. Brownlow himself acknowledged that he had failed to make good his charges in law. Judge Sewell, who was one of our Superior Court Judges for many years, anxious to allay the unpleasant feelings which had sprung up between the two denominations, find him but five dollars and the costs. Notwithstanding all these, Brownlow passing from the court house, met one of his friends and remarked to him in a vaunting manner, "that the court had valued Posey's character at *five dollars*."

Notwithstanding the law is plain and simple, and the officers and jury were all sworn to discharge their several duties under the law; no one of them, I believe has escaped his vile abuse, because he was found guilty of an infraction of the law, in many charges, which, if he could have sustained, he would have cleared him. But he confessed before the court after being found guilty, that he had failed to sustain the charges which he had made against Posey.

For the purpose as is supposed of intensifying the feeling already existing, and to excite sympathy in his behalf, he left without paying the cost, but returned a while before the next court, and suffered the sheriff to sell his horse, saddle, bridle and saddle bags, for which the sheriff was abused not a little.

For the sake of the church, a few of his friends bought in his saddle, bridle and saddle bags and gave them to him, and one man who is yet living, gave him a horse, and all bade him good by; none regretting, so far as I know, that he has never returned to visit them again,

For these facts I have inquired of none but his former friends, members of his own church, who, for the sake of the church of their choice, stood by him in his extremity. I, myself, have been a Whig ever since I knew anything of politics, and a member of the Methodist Church from my early youth, and many years ago, subscribed for his paper for a short time, but not wishing my children to read such literature as he generally publishes, I have taken care to have all destroyed that I can find about my house.

I would send you a copy of the record of the trial, but during the war the volume containing it, together with the bill of indictment, were purloined or mislaid, so that they cannot be found, but I remember seeing a correct copy in the *Tennessee Baptist*, about the year 1857 or 1858. J. M. LYLE.

Anecdote of President Johnson and General Schoepf.

From the Ohio State Journal.]

In the memorable "Wild Cat" campaign in Kentucky, in 1861, President Johnson, then Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, was with our army; and at Crab Orchard he went to General Thomas' headquarters, and was there urging the General to make an advance movement on Cumberland Gap, thence into East Tennessee; but Thomas, being a soldier of sound judgment, was giving Mr. Johnson the reasons why his projected campaign would prove a failure. Johnson, intent only on having an army in East Tennessee, urged the movement with such warmth, and differed so widely in judgment and assertions with the General as to really amount to a flat contradiction of General Thomas' theory. General Schoepf, a Polander, commanding the first brigade, not knowing who Johnson was, and thinking General Thomas too timid to suffer himself to be thus contradicted by a citizen, became very indignant, and turned to General Thomas, and said, in his broken English, "Shenerai, ven de sitizen coom on my dent and talk dis vay, I shoost orders him vot he leaves." Johnson, without giving Thomas time to reply, turned full upon Shoepf, and pointing his finger at him, in a tone of indignation said, "You order! G—d d—n you, I make and unmake better Generals than you every day. Do you know whom you are talking to, you G—d d—n'd wooden shoed Dutchman?" and immediately turned to Thomas and continued his discourse, but failing to convince General Thomas he left. Shoepf then inquired of General Thomas, "Who is dat dam mans?" "That is Senator Johnson, of Tennessee," says General Thomas. "Der devil!" says Schoepf, "Den I goes mit mine own gamp."

MONETARY.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY, June 29, 1867.

The money market continues steady and unchanged. The discount market rules quiet, with the rates of interest firm and unchanged. First class approved paper rules at 10@12 per cent; commercial at 15@18 per cent.

Gold in New York opened at 138, and closed at 128¾. The market here was steady, with light sales, with the premium rates ruling at 136@136½. Silver remains firm and steady; buying at 125@128.

EXCHANGE—Firm and steady, buying at par@¾c off, and selling at ¾@⅝c premium.

CITY SCRIP—Ruled firm and steady, with a fair demand; buying at 69@70 cents; selling at 72@73. County Scrip continues steady, buying at 80@82c, and selling at 86@88c. Police Scrip dull and quiet, buying at 70c, and selling at 75c.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for £1 sterling. France, Switzerland and Belgium, 5f. 35c. for $1. Germany—Bremen, $1 16 for 1 gold thaler, Berlin, $1 07 for 1 Prussian thaler; Frankfort, 61¾c for 1 guilder. Sweden—41¾c for 1 rickisthaler.

BONDS—M. and C. railroad bonds, 75c; M. and C. railroad coupons, 83c; M. and O. railroad bonds, 20c; M. and O. railroad coupons, 20c; Tennessee bonds, old, 60c; Tennessee bonds, new, 64c; Mississippi C. railroad, 1st mortgage, 55c. do. do. do., 2d mortgages, 40c; Memphis city bonds, 50c; do. do. coupons, 58c.

UNCURRENT MONEY—Steady; buying at the following rates:

TENNESSEE—Bank of Tennessee, old issue, 33c; bank of West Tennessee, 40c; bank of Middle Tennessee, 95c; City Bank, 60c; Merchant's Bank, 55c; Northern Bank, 95c; Ocoee Bank, 60c; Planters' Bank, 98c; Union Bank, 90c; Shelbyville Bank, 80c; Southern Bank, 20c; Traders' Bank, 95c.

ALABAMA—Bank of Mobile, 95c; Bank of Montgomery, 45c; Bank of Selma, 20c; Eastern Bank, 42c; Northern Bank, 30c; Southern Bank, 35c.

NORTH CAROLINA—Bank of Cape Fear, 22c; Bank of Charlotte, 20c; Bank of North Carolina, 38c; Bank of Wadesboro, 20c; Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, 20c; Merchant's Bank of North Carolina, Miners' and Planters' Bank, 37c.

GEORGIA—Bank of Augusta, 37c; Bank of Athens, 40c; Bank of Fulton, 37c; Bank of Middle Georgia, 40c; Bank of Savannah, 30c; Central Railroad Bank Company, 95c; City Bank of Augusta, 25c.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Bank of Camden, 23c; Bank of Newburg, 25c; Merchants' Bank, 16c; People's Bank, 40c; Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, 26c; South Western Railroad Bank, 22c; Union Bank, 55c.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY, June 29, 1867.

Trade in the leading markets yesterday was quite and steady, with a small jobbing trade doing in grains and plantation supplies generally. The markets are well supplied, though prices are unsettled for breadstuffs and provisions.

COTTON—The market yesterday opened quiet with few inquiries and little offering. Transactions of the day were light. Holders of middling, in most cases, asked prices above buyers' views. Sales for the day comprise several small lots middling at 23¼@23¾c; low middling at 21½@22c; ordinaries at 19@20c. The market closed steady with prices firm. Receipts for the week, 287 bales; exports, 1,053; stock on hand, 6,304 bales. The seaside shipping market was reported quiet and steady; uplands, 11d; Orleans, 11¼d. Sales for the week, 61,000 bales; to exporters and speculators, 17,000; stock on hand, 748,000, of which 390,000 is American. The New York market was reported steady with prices firm; uplands, 26@26½c; Orleans, 27c.

Inferior	12 @13
Ordinary	17 @18
Good ordinary	19 @20
Low middling	21 @ 2
Middling	23 @24
Strict middling	24½ @25
Good middling	26 @—

GENERAL MARKET.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city or country trade an advance of three to five per cent. is obtained.]

CORN—The market yesterday was quiet, with a small jobbing trade doing. The receipts were equal to the requirements. Choice white and yellow ruled at $1 02@1 05; mixed and rejected, 93@97; a few large lots of choice white changed hands at $1. Prices nominal and unchanged.

CORNMEAL—Steady, with a fair trade doing. Kiln dried ruled at $4 25@4 50 per barrel; bolted at $4 00.

HAY—Quiet, with a large supply on the market, and small demand. Prime timothy ruled from $23 to 25 per ton; in small lots at $26@27; inferior and lower grades ruled from $18 to 22.

OATS—Steady and quiet, with sales of choice No. 1 at 80@85 on the levee; in store at 83@85c.

CHICKENS—Spring are in demand with small receipts, selling at $5 00@6 00 ♥ dozen. Old are in fair supply, selling at $5 00@5 50 ♥ dozen.

BUTTER—Quiet, with a large stock on the market. Choice yellow ruled at 16@20c; common, 10@15c.

PORK PROVISIONS—Mess pork rules dull in large lots at $23 50@24; in small lots at $24 50; prime is nominal and in light request at $22@22 50.

BACON—Steady. Clear sides ruled at 13¼@13½c; clear ribbed sides, 12@13¾c; ribbed sides, 11¾@12¾c; shoulders, 9¾@10½; canvassed hams, 16¾c; plain hams, at 13@14c; breakfast bacon, 15@15½c.

FLOUR—Dull, with a small demand. Prices are weak, unsettled and tending downward; fine, $6 50@7 50 ♥ bbl; superfine, $10@10 25; single extra, $11@11 27; XX, $12 50@13 50; fancy brands, $15 50@17 50.

HOMINY—Quiet and steady, with a small trade doing; ruling from 20 to 22c ♥ dozen.

LARD—Quiet and steady. Keg leaf, 14¾@14¾c; tierces, 13@13½c.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—The market is inactive. We quote white lead, as to quality, 12@16c; American zinc, 9@10c; French zinc, 12@16c; linseed oil, $1 60; turpentine, $1 10; dryers, 18c; putty, 7½@8c.

GREASE—In demand, at 7@7½c per pound for shipment.

CHEESE—Nominal; Western Reserve 17@18c.

BEANS—Firm and steady at $4@$4 8 per ton.

APPLES—Steady and firm at $8@10 per bbl.

COFFEE—Market steady with a small trade doing; Rio, 26@29c; Laguira, 32@35c; Java, 36@43c.

MOLASSES—Market inactive, with a small trade doing. New Orleans 80 to 90; Sorghum at 65 to 75c. Syrups 95c to $1 10.

SUGARS—Market inactive and nominally $10 per keg; $5 50 per half keg; $3 25 per quarter keg.

LEATHER—Quiet and steady. Oak sole, 40@55c; hemlock, 40@45c; harness, 38@42c; skirting, 45@48c; uppers, per dozen, $35 50; French calf, $60@72; American calf, $42@54.

FISH—Quiet, with a fair jobbing trade doing. North Carolina white shad, half barrels, $10; family No. 1 herrings, half barrel, $10; cut herrings, per barrel, $16; Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl, $23; per half bbl, $12@12 50; per kit, $3@3 10; No. 2 per bbl, $21; per half bbl, $11; per kit $2 75; No. 3 per bbl, $18@19; per half bbl, $10; per kit, $2 50@2 60. White fish, per half bbl, $7@9. Dried cod per lb, 8@9c. Dried herrings per box, 65c.

SUGAR—Steady and quiet. Orleans 13½ to 16c; crushed and powdered 17@17½c; coffee sugars 15 to 16¾c; yellow refined 13 to 15c.

POTATOES—In good demand, with few of the old crop on the market, which are selling at $5 50@6 per barrel; new in fair supply, selling at $6@6 50 per barrel.

ONIONS—In fair demand at $5 00@5 50 per brl.

BEANS—Quiet at $4 25@4 50 per brl for prime navy.

RICE—Quiet at 11¼@12¾c per lb.

SALT—Steady and dull at $2 75@3 per brl.

TALLOW—9@10c per lb.

TAR—Quiet at $6 50 per dozen kegs.

TURPENTINE—Firm at $1@1 10 per gallon.

CANDLES—Dull and quiet at 16c for light weights.

WOOL—In fair demand; unwashed, 20@28c; washed, 30@40c per lb.

WHISKEY—Market steady and quiet, with a small trade doing. Sales of common at $1 90@2 25; Bourbon, $3 50@4 25.

TOBACCO—There is a good demand for all grades and prices unchanged. A fine stock is on hand and new supplies are received daily. We quote natural leaf at $1 20@1 30; fancy Virginia, new work, $1 00@1 25; fine bright, pounds, $1 00@1 10; medium do, pounds, 75@80c; common bright, pounds, 60@75c; fine fancy smoking, 75c@$1 50.

BEESWAX—Dull and quiet at 30c.

BAGGING—Nominal and nothing doing.

CEMENT—Quiet at $3 25@3 50; Rosendale, $3 75@4 00.

HIDES—In fair demand; flint, 17c; salted, 10@10½c; green, 8@8½c.

PHILLIP'S PROVISION EXCHANGE.

CINCINNATI, June 21, 1867.

DEAR SIR: There has been an unsettled feeling in the provision market during the whole week, and it has been in rather a sensitive condition; slight advances or declines at other leading points have produced a corresponding feeling here. The market closes very quiet, and transactions small. The stocks are eagerly discussed at all points, and the general impression prevails that there is more mess and lard than will be required, while on the other hand holders contend that taking the present value of gold as a standard, prices are relatively low, say $15 for mess, and 8¾c for lard, and quite as low as these articles can be made from hogs at $7 nett in green backs, which on a shade over $5 in gold, and $7 nett is now freely offered for the incoming crop, which, with the exception of three seasons, is below the average price of hogs for twelve years past. The stock of our meats is not excessive, but the South is depended upon to take the surplus, which she no doubt will do, if her crops prove a success, and at this time the indications are favorable for such a result, in fact she is the principal buyer now, investing her surplus means in bacon in such quantities as are needed for immediate consumption.

MESS PORK—Has declined fully $1 per bbl since my last, without attracting any particular attention, closing quiet at $21 for city and choice country; buyers not disposed to take hold at this price.

LARD—Has remained unchanged with but little doing, closing dull at 12c for choice city in tes, and 13c in kegs. Nothing doing in the lower grades for want of stock.

GREASES—Are in but moderate demand and supply, the nominal quotations being 8¾@10c.

BULK MEATS—Have been dull all the week, the offerings of shoulders being in excess of the demand; 7¾c is the asking price, while 7½c loose is the best offering price. Sides are also quiet but are held with more firmness than shoulders, at 9¾@10c loose for medium to heavy, with buyers ¼c less; clear rib and clear are nominal at 10½@11 @11½c loose. Hams though in light supply in this market, are in light demand and would not sell at over 11¼c loose.

BACON—Has been in fair consumptive demand, especially for clear sides, which have sold at 12¾c down to 12c packed, closing quiet but firm at the latter price. Clear rib, 11¾@11¾c; stock light. Rib, 10¾@11c. Shoulders are dull, 9c being the asking price generally, but sales cannot be made over 8¾. Sugar cured hams are in fair demand at 16c for choice brands; 15½@15¾c is about the trading figure for good brands. Plain hams are dull and would not sell at over 13½c canvassed and packed, though ¼c more is generally asked.

BEEF HAMS—Quiet at 20½@20¾c; in pickle, 35c.

PLATE BEEF—Scarce and in demand, $22 50@23.

WHISKY—Firm at 30c.

EXPORTS—686 bbls and 731 pckgs lard; 554 hhds and 991 tcs bulk bacon; 509 bbls and 209 bas pork; 2,600 loose meats.

IMPORTS—520 bbls and 35 kegs lard; 50 hhds and 1 tcs bulk bacon; 200 bbls pork, and 10,440 lbs loose meats.

FREIGHTS—East and South, unchanged.

Very Respectfully,
GEO. W. PHILLIPS, JR.,
Provision and Produce Dealer.

HOTELS.

GRENADA HOUSE,

GRENADA, MISS.

R. W. PETUT, : : : : Proprietor.

THIS most excellent Hotel is now in complete order and ready for the accommodation of guests. Being large and commodious, it is well fitted for the liberal patronage heretofore extended by those whose fortune it has been to have ever stopped at the Grenada House. Well furnished and officered, it cannot fail to give satisfaction to all its numerous guests.

Its Tables are Kept in the Best Style

And furnished with all that the market of a fruitful country affords.

FOR A COUNTRY RETREAT IT IS UNEXCELLED

TERMS:

Transient Board	$1 00 per day.
Regular Board	20 00 per month
Day Board	15 00 per month

jan27 R. W. PETUT, Proprietor.

Worsham House.

OWING to the decline in provisions from war prices, raising my own vegetables, the general economical arrangement of the house, and close personal attention to business, I am enabled to accommodate

Transient Guests at $3 per day, and

Day Boarders at $35 per month.

Feeling desirous that my friends and the traveling public should have the advantage of any deduction that can be made in their favor, I will simply say that my Table and general hotel accommodations shall always be first class, and attention to guests equal to any hotel in the Southwest.

C. S. GALLOWAY,
jan1-1m Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Cor. Front and Jefferson.

HAVING purchased the interest of Captain J. W. MANCOURT in this establishment, in entering upon the duties as Proprietor, I promise that in the future, as in the past, our table will always be supplied with

THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS,

While especial attention will be paid to the general comfort of the guests. My aim is to keep

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL OR NONE.

D. BRYSON,
jel1-1m Proprietor

RALEIGH SPRINGS.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

HAVING made additions to the above House, and secured other convenient and comfortable rooms in connection therewith, the undersigned is open the same

On the 13th Day of May Next,

For the accommodation of the public generally, and particularly those who desire to avail themselves of the healing virtues of the justly famed RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS.

Every effort will be made to render pleasant and beneficial the sojourn of visitors, and the accommodations shall be good and lively. A good Band of Music has been engaged and will be at all times in attendance.

A SPACIOUS BALL ROOM has been provided together with every facility for the enjoyment of parties.

Shuter's Depot is on the PREMISE with connect with Ohio railroad trains at BARTLETT STATION, seven miles east of Memphis, and two miles west of

Visitors on application now will be accommodated and duly cared for.

The invaluable properties of these mineral waters are too well known to the public to require further commendation. Thousands on testimonials could be presented if the deserved reputation of the RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS could be augmented.

R. H. & B. F. COLEMAN,
a26d1f Proprietor

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Summit of Lookout Mountain.

THIS favorite summer resort will be opened for the accommodation of guests

ON THE 15th DAY OF MAY NEXT.

THE Proprietors desire to assure their patrons and parties desirous of spending the summer months in this eligible and historical region, that they have spared no pains in fitting up the house in a manner to meet the requirements of the age. Telegraph offices, Billiard rooms and all healthful amusements usually found at first-class summer resorts, while a table will be supplied with the best the market affords, comparing favorably with the best hotels in the country.

Persons desirous of obtaining further information will address COOPER & JAMES,
Chattanooga.
apr29-1f

Columbus (Ga.) Sun, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Selma (Ala.) Times, and New Orleans (La.) Picayune, copy and send bill to Proprietors, at Lookout.

IUKA SPRINGS HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE

ACCOMMODATION OF VISITORS.

A new House with forty rooms has been added to the large Hotel, with all modern improvements.

Billiard Tables, Ten-pin Alleys, Bath Rooms, Swings, Etc.,

Good health, the best Water in the world, superb music, magnificent ball rooms, fine fishing and fishing, and every inducement for pleasure, health and comfort.

115 *miles east of Memphis, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad.*

With two daily trains, telegraph, etc. Rooms can be engaged of T. J. CRAFT & CO., No. 32 Main street.
PATTERSON, WRIGHT & CO.,
apr19 2m Proprietors.

Alleghany Springs, Montgomery Co., Virginia.

THIS celebrated Watering Place having undergone thorough repairs and been furnished throughout every department with entirely new and first-class furniture, will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June.

The reputation of this water is so generally known and so firmly established that it is useless to enumerate the particular diseases for which it is a specific. Suffice it to say that it is considered to make it as attractive as any Watering Place in the mountains of Virginia.

Comfortable coaches will meet each train at Shawsville for the conveyance of passengers to the Springs. The resident partner will be established in the females of long and varied experience, and no pains spared to render visitors comfortable.
jn18sat1m C. A. CALLHOUN, Agent.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. A. HURD, of New Orleans.
W. F. CORKERY of Spottswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
PROPRIETORS.

FRIENDS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED TO

PATRONIZE THIS ESTABLISHMENT

ALL facilities offered by other houses can be found in it. Fare equal.

Telegraphic Communication

Can be held with any section of the country from the Hotel office.
jan 2m

Rockbridge Alum Springs,

VIRGINIA.

THIS favorite and delightful watering place will be open JUNE FIRST. Improvements are making to render it more than ever attractive to all in quest of recreation, while to the invalid its remarkable medicinal waters hold out new hopes of health.

Its reputation is established as a cure for SCROFULA and most of the Glandular and Cutaneous affections, CHRONIC DISEASES, and DYSPEPSY, DEBILITY, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, THRUSH, Affections of Kidneys and Bladder. The Mineralizing are favorable for calculi in the system, and broken down states of the constitution, Loss of Appetite and general Nervous Prostration, their powers and virtues as a Restorative are without a known rival among the mineral waters of the world. They are especially indicated in the ailments peculiar to the female constitution.

The Springs are distant only eleven hours from Richmond and twelve hours from Washington by rail; in the midst of the grand mountain ranges of Virginia; in the same county with the famous "Natural Bridge," (from which it takes its name, and near to Lexington, Washington College, and the Military Institute; the home of Lee, and the tomb of Jackson.

For all particulars of routes, location and properties of the water, see Springs' pamphlet, sent free by mail.

The bottled water and the salts of the water (or "mass") can at all times be had fresh and genuine from Hegeman & Co., New York; Coleman & Rogers, Baltimore; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, and A. B. Richer, Lynchburg, Va.

A superior BAND OF MUSIC for both lawn and ball-room in attendance during the season.

Daily mails at this office by Virginia Central railroad.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH,
Captain WM. H. SALE, *Proprietors.*
General Superintendent.
may8-1m

1867. 1867.

THE CAYCE SPRINGS PLACE

IS now open to invalids and pleasure seekers, after thorough improvements and additions. The qualities and properties of the various MINERAL and FARE STONE SPRINGS of "Cayce," are ESTABLISHED AS EQUAL to any on the continent.

Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of each train at Thompson's Station, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, to carry visitors and baggage to the Springs without delay.

TERMS:

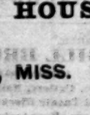
Boarding per day	$2 0
Boarding per week	12 0
Children and serv., (a half price. Twenty per cent. deducted for families.	
Omnibus fare 50 cents. Baggage as usual.	

BENJAMIN F. SHIELDS, Proprietor,
mar1-1m Thompson's Station P. O.

MISCELLANEOUS

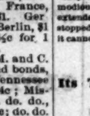
BEAUTY.

Auburn, Golden, Flaxen and Silken Curls

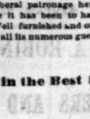


PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DE BREUX'S FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy, massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and post-paid, $1. Descriptive circular mailed free. ADDRESS, REBELL & SILCOTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 26 River street, Troy, N. Y., sole Agents for the United States.
mh1

Whiskers and Mustaches



Forced to grow upon the Smoothest Face in from three to five weeks by using



DR. SEVIGNE'S

RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE,

The most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the beard and hair in an unfailing manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Sent by mail, sealed and post-paid, $1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address,

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
Sole Agents for the United States. 26 River street, Troy, N. Y. mh21

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes and truant hair
Whose curling locks so gentle soft, untwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA,

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls,

BY using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post-paid, for $1.

Address all orders to
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
mh21 No. 2 West Fayette street, Syracuse, N. Y.

ASTROLOGY.

THE WORLD ASTONISHED

At the wonderful revelations made by the great Astrologist

Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

SHE reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who have drunk the dregs of misfortune, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, etc., causes separated to come together, causes unhappiness, separated, gives information concerning absent friends or invalids, tells you the name, likeness and characteristics of the party, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the magical stars that overcome or predominate in the configuration—from the aspect and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult her, for you may never again on earth. Delay not a day, a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves. Send a lock of hair, and stamped, chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness inclosed, will be sent by return mail on receipt of price above mentioned. Strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. Address, in full, for chart, as directed above, and state in which you were born, inclosing a $1 note.

Address, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO,
Postoffice Drawer, 28, Buffalo, N. Y.
mh21

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!

CASTELLAR'S HAIR EXTERMINATOR,

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

TO the Ladies, especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself, being an article indispensable to the toilet of every female beauty. It is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots of the hair, guaranteed to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically, extirpating the disagreeable excrescence forever, quick and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price $1 per package. Sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
mh21 26 River street, Troy, N. Y.

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and to old, to great and to small;
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair

BY THE USE OF

CHASTELLAR'S WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL

FOR

Improving and Beautifying the Complexion.

THE most valuable and perfect preparation in use for giving to the skin a beautiful, pearly, delicate tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, sallow ness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. It is one cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation, is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Enamel will be sent to any address, sealed and post-paid, for $1 00. Address all orders to

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
mh21 26 River street, Troy, N. Y.

$100 Reward.

STOP THE HORSE THIEF!

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery to me at Hazlett, Shelby county, Tenn., of J. H. HALE, who stole from my stable a Horse and Mule, on Sunday night, May 5, 1867; or $25 will be paid for the recovery of the horse. The mule has been recovered.

Said Hale formerly lived in Tuskahoma county, Miss.; is six feet high, short mustache, with scales three inches long; half dark, weight 170 or 180 pounds.

The horse is a dark bay, right eye out; branded "S. S." "I. C." and letter "P," under the mane; nine years old.

W. F. NEAL,
Near Bartlett, Tenn.
mal7-1m

J. B. SHARPE. M. C. KING.

SHARPE & KING,

DEALERS IN

PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVES

Stratton Self-Generating Gas Light,

No. 330 Second Street, near Union,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Sole Agents for the Tennessee Stove and Gas Light Company, for the sale of District and County Rights.

Every article sold by us made to perform as represented or money refunded or return of article. Articles sent to any part of the State. apr16-1m

SAYRE, PLUMB & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLERY

SADDLERY HARDWARE

142 Poydras Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA

DIXON & CO., J. O. FORD & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo. Memphis, Tenn
mh21

RAILROADS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

TRAINS leave as follows (city time): Through Express at 6:10 a.m.; Through Mail, 6:10 p.m.; Somerville accommodation at 3:40 p.m. Trains arrive as follows: Through Express, daily, 1:40 a.m.; Through Mail, 1:40 p.m.; Somerville accommodation, 10:10 a.m.

Express connects at Grand Junction with afternoon train on the Mississippi Central Railroad for Holly Springs, Water Valley, Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, La., etc.

At Corinth for Okolona, Aberdeen, Mobile, etc.

At Decatur for Columbia, Nashville Louisville, Cincinnati etc.

At Chattahoochee, for all points in Eastern Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, etc.

Through Mail connects at Grand Junction with Trains for Bolivar, and Jackson, Tenn.

At Decatur, for Athens, Ala., Pulaski, Columbia, Nashville, etc.

At Chattanooga, trains connect for same points as by express train. Baggage checked through.

For tickets and further information, apply at the office, corner Main and North Court streets.

W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent.
A. A. BARNES, General Ticket Agent.
S. H. STUCK, Passenger Agent

E. S. PLUMMER,

SUCCESSOR TO PLUMMER & CO.,

201 Main Street,

Will Sell Very Low for Cash:

3000 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER.

200 cases Matches.		500 dozen Brooms.	
1000 sacks Corn		800 sacks Oats Bran	
300 bales Hay.		Shorts,	
150 barrels Meal.		100 barrels Apples.	
Flour,		Potatoes,	
10 packages Keiy.		20 packages Butter	
4 bbls Cabbages.		Onions, etc.	

Also Range, lot a large Steamboat or Hotel. mh28

LEGAL.

Shelby County Court Sale of Land.

F. M. Williams, administrator of J. M. Williams, deceased, vs. C. E. Williams et al. Petition for sale of land.

UNDER and by virtue of a decretal order in the above-entitled cause, at the May term, 1867, of the Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will proceed to sell at Fisherville, Tenn., on the 15th day of July, 1867, being all of lot No. 4, and the west 30 o'clock a. m. and 4 p.m., to the highest and best bidder, the following described tract of land, lying and being in Shelby county, District No. 8, and State of Tennessee: Beginning at a stake, three post oak pointers, at W. A Wesson's southeast corner, thence north thirty-one chains to a stake twenty-five links east of a black oak marked "A. G.," on J. Peebles's line; thence forty-seven chains fifty links to a willow oak; thence south ten chains to a black oak marked "A. G." on the bank of Lick creek; thence south twenty-two (22°) degrees west (2) twenty-one chains to a stake; thence south fifty-three links to a hickory marked "A. G." Sands Wilson's north boundary line to a stake 233 acres tract of land; thence east fifty-six chains to the beginning, containing one hundred and fifty-six and three-fourth (156 3-4) acres.

TERMS OF SALE—Credit of seven, twelve and eighteen months in equal installments, barring the right of redemption, purchaser executing notes with security for the purchase money.

JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.
M. D. L. STEWART, Solicitor. mar24d

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a decretal order of the Probate Court of Tishomingo county, state of Mississippi, made at the March term, 1867, thereof, the undersigned administrator, with the will annexed, of Joseph Phillips, deceased, will, on Tuesday, the 15th day of June, 1867, and from day to day, thereafter, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, within the bounds of Corinth, Mississippi, the following tract or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the county and state aforesaid, and known and designated as the fractional quarter (fr. 1-4) of section No. twenty-four (24) of township No. one (1) of range No. seven (7). The mortgage quarter (M. Q. 1-4) of section No. seven (7), and all of section No. six (6), in township No. one (1), of range No. seven (7), containing fifty-nine and 1-4 (59 1-4) acres more or less, according to the plan of survey of the Chickasaw cession, said lands having, by said order, been laid off in the following tracts: No. 1, 59¼ acres; No. 2, 59¼ acres; No